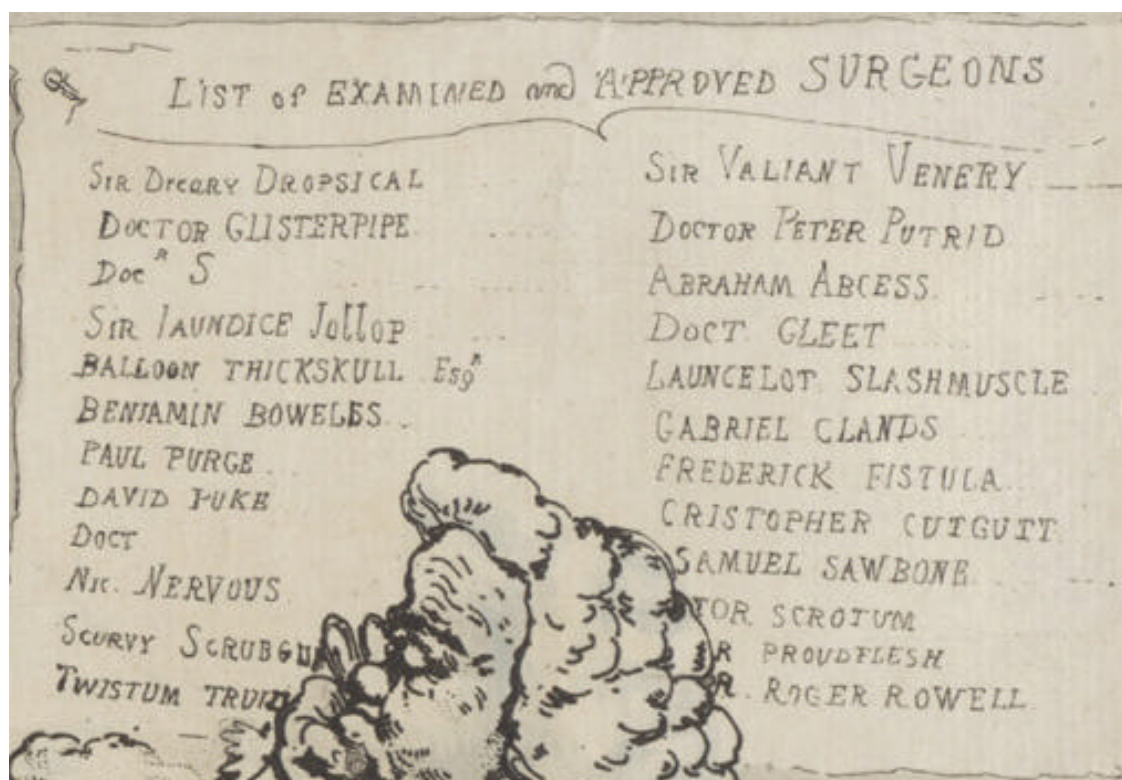


HS1821

Encountering Medicine

Doctors, Patients and Society 1750-1950



MODULE HANDBOOK

2004/5

Contents

Overview

- Statement of Aims and Learning Outcomes
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OVERVIEW

The period between 1700 and 1950 has commonly been associated with the rise of modern medicine in Britain. New forms of treatment and diagnosis came to replace cutting, bleeding and purging. It was in this period that anaesthetics and antiseptics were introduced; that x-rays and penicillin were discovered, and that medicine and nursing took on an increasingly professional structure. The module aims to show that there was more to the rise of modern medicine than heroic discoveries, great men, and scientific progress. Drawing on a discussion of primary sources, lectures and seminars, this module in focusing principally on Britain explores patients' and doctors' encounters with medicine to investigate medicine's impact on patients, society, and disease. How medicine was delivered, where, and by whom will be amongst the issues discussed.

The module is broken down into a number of inter-related blocks. Rather than adopting a narrowly chronological base, these build up to trace the major themes in the social history of medicine in the period. These address "doctors and medicine", "patients and medicine", "institutional medicine", and "medicine and the state". In looking at these areas quackery, women and medicine, professionalisation, scientific medicine, the rise of the laboratory, eugenics, and public health as well as the impact of science and medical technology on medical practice will be covered.

RESEARCH-LED TEACHING

This module arises out of my research since 1991 on the social history of medicine of nineteenth- and twentieth-century Britain. What started as an interest in "social control" at undergraduate level evolved into an examination of Victorian hospitals and charity and the relationship between competing forms of authority possessed by doctors and laymen for my PhD. Eighteenth months co-authoring a monograph on Bedlam and teaching at the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine in London extended my interest in medical history and, under the influence of the late Roy Porter, made me into a "proper" medical historian. The next project on medical education in London (c.1123 to 1995) saw me examine such issues as professionalisation, the impact of science and the laboratory on medicine, the importance of character (and drink) in training students, women and medicine, and the role of the state, issues that have been incorporated into this module. Always fascinated with public health, and with an eye on the news, my current research investigates the problem of diseased meat and the public's health in Britain from 1850 to 1914 to look at issues of food safety and disease. I have also undertaken research on nursing and on the Poor Law.

The module therefore builds-on, and is informed by these research interests and, I hope, reflects my ongoing enthusiasm for the subject. As my research evolves and my reading on the subject continues – I to am always learning new things about the period/field – so too does the module. Although influenced by my research interests, the module is not narrowly defined by them. If it does not aim to be a comprehensive guide, it does seek to offer an informed and detailed introduction to the major issues that shaped medicine between 1700 and 1950. At the same time, the module provides an opportunity to move beyond more conventional topics to include such areas as drug taking, race and sexuality that are often not addressed. I hope that you enjoy the module.

Keir

AIMS OF MODULE

(Aims define the broad purpose of the module)

- To explore the history of medicine in Britain in the period 1700 to 1950 through a series of topics and themes to break with notions of a progressive evolution
- To study the role of the patient, the doctor, and the state in medicine
- To investigate how medicine was perceived, and how it reflected and contributed to social values
- To integrate the history of medicine into British history in the period 1700 to 1950
- To encourage independent assessment and understanding of how such concepts as gender, professionalisation, and institutionalisation have shaped medicine
- To promote a critical understanding of primary source material (printed and archival) relating to the history of medicine
- To encourage students to express their ideas and assessments on themes and topics in the history of medicine

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learning outcomes are statements of what a typical student is expected to know, understand and be able to do.

- to introduce students to the social history of medicine between 1700 and 1950 through different trends in medicine and their impact on patients, doctors, society, and the state
- to encourage students to bring primary evidence to bear on their interpretations of secondary arguments about medicine and health in the modern period
- to assess how such concepts as gender, professionalisation, and institutionalisation have shaped medicine
- to encourage students to evaluate critically the common assumptions found in historical writing on the topic

Knowledge and Understanding:

- demonstrate a critical and systematic knowledge of the social history of medicine between 1700 and 1950
- critically identify the different trends in medicine and their impact on patients, doctors, society, and the state
- assess how such concepts as gender, professionalisation, and institutionalisation have shaped medicine
- demonstrate a in-depth and critical understanding of a range of concepts/perspectives/debates within the appropriate secondary literature
- analyse key themes and issues in the social history of medicine in the light of those ideas/contexts/frameworks
- demonstrate a critical understanding of key primary sources the social history of medicine and their significance

Intellectual Skills:

- discuss in a critical and informed manner the social history of medicine between 1700 and 1950
- summarise and critically evaluate the relative merits and demerits of alternative views and interpretations about the social history of medicine and evaluate their significance
- identify problems, assess evidence, and reach conclusions consistent with them on the social history of medicine

- devise and sustain arguments about the social history of medicine using ideas or techniques including concepts of professionalisation, gender, and institutionalisation
- present, accurately, succinctly and lucidly, and in written or oral form their arguments in accordance with appropriate scholarly conventions

Discipline Specific (including practical) Skills:

- express their ideas and assessments on topics on the social history of medicine
- discuss in a critical and informed manner the social history of medicine
- identify strengths, weaknesses, problems, and or peculiarities of alternative historical/historiographical interpretations
- apply a critical approach to the nature of primary sources in the assessment of historical interpretations and methodologies
- use and evaluate primary sources and demonstrate an appreciation of how historians have approached them

Transferable Skills:

- communicate ideas and arguments effectively, whether in speech or in writing in an accurate, succinct and lucid manner
- formulate and justify their own arguments and conclusions about a range of issues
- demonstrate an ability to modify as well as to defend their own position
- possess a range of information technology resources to assist with information retrieval
- work as part of a team in seminar or workshops discussions
- independently organise their own study methods and workload

What are your expectations of the module?

OUTLINE OF TEACHING

2004 Semester One

INTRODUCTION

| | | | |
|--------|-----------|--------------------|---------|
| Week 1 | 4 October | Disease in Society | Lecture |
|--------|-----------|--------------------|---------|

BLOCK ONE: DOCTORS AND MEDICINE

| | | | | |
|--------|------------|----------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Week 2 | 11 October | The Patient's Narrative | Lecture | Documents |
| Week 3 | 18 October | Paris Medicine | Lecture | Documents |
| Week 4 | 25 October | Professionalising Medicine | Lecture | Seminar |
| Week 5 | 1 November | Surgery | Lecture | Documents |

Week 6 *Reading Week*

| | | | | |
|--------|-------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| Week 7 | 15 November | A Laboratory Revolution? | Lecture | Seminar |
|--------|-------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|

BLOCK TWO: ENCOUNTERS WITH MEDICINE I

| | | | | |
|---------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Week 8 | 22 November | Quackery | Lecture | Documents |
| Week 9 | 29 November | Self-medication and drug taking | Seminar/Documents | |
| Week 10 | 6 December | Masculinity & Medicine | Lecture | Documents |
| Week 11 | 13 December | Women and Medicine | Seminar | Documents |

Christmas Recess

2005 Semester Two

| | | | | |
|--------|------------|------------------|---------|-----------|
| Week 1 | 31 January | Against Medicine | Lecture | Documents |
|--------|------------|------------------|---------|-----------|

BLOCK THREE: ENCOUNTERS WITH MEDICINE II

| | | | | |
|--------|-------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Week 2 | 7 February | Hospitals and Charity | Lecture | Documents |
| Week 3 | 14 February | General Practice | Lecture | Seminar |
| Week 4 | 21 February | Disease and Environment | Lecturer | Documents |

BLOCK FOUR: MEDICINE AND THE STATE

Week 5 *Reading Week*

| | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Week 6 | 7 March | The Public's Health | Lecture | Documents |
| Week 7 | 14 March | Eugenics and Degeneration | Lecture | Documents |

Easter Recess

| | | | | |
|---------|----------|-------------------|----------|---------|
| Week 8 | 11 April | Race and Medicine | Lecture | Seminar |
| Week 9 | 18 April | State Medicine | Workshop | |
| Week 10 | 25 April | Revision | Workshop | |

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODS

This module will be taught in two-hour slots through a mixture of lectures, seminars and document sessions.

- The aim of the **lectures** (14) is *not to provide comprehensive information on a particular topic*. Rather they are intended as an introduction to the salient features of major themes and topics, to identify the key issues, and guide and focus reading. They aim to provide a basic framework for understanding, and should be thought of as useful starting points for further discussion and work.
- **Seminars** (6) concentrate more intensively on specific issues and provide the opportunity for fuller discussion of events / themes / concepts / historiographical considerations, which are central to the module. Seminars are linked to lectures. They are *not intended to test your knowledge but to provide you with an opportunity to collectively enhance your understanding of a subject, to provide a forum for the expression of ideas, and to jointly explore themes and arguments*. Successful seminars depend upon a collective willingness to prepare thoroughly and to participate in discussion.
- **Document sessions** (12) work in a similar way to seminars with the discussion focused around a series of documents to offer an opportunity to discuss and interpret primary printed or archival material.
- **Workshops** (1) provide leeway to let you and others taking the module set the agenda and purpose areas of interest within an overall theme.

SCHEDULE OF ASSESSMENT

Non-assessed Work

The **non-assessed assignment** must be at least 1,000 words long and should take the form of a book review or two questions on extracts from primary sources. Suggestions can be found further on in the module handbook but I am also happy for you to choose your own text(s) or primary source extracts. The review / extracts must employ the conventions of scholarly presentations and must be submitted in accordance with the procedures and dates as outlined in *Information for all Students Taking Modules in History and/or Welsh History in Year 3*. The non-assessed assignment provides an important opportunity for a formative assessment. It offers the chance for extensive feedback on your work. It is designed to help you and to highlight your strengths and weaknesses.

Assessed Essay

You must submit ONE assessed essay of **not more than 2,000 words**, which will contribute **25%** of the final mark for the module. The essay is designed to give you the opportunity to demonstrate your ability to review evidence or the historiography, draw appropriate conclusions, and employ the formal conventions of scholarly presentations. Please choose a question from one of the assessed essay topics. The assessed essay must be submitted in accordance with the procedures and dates as outlined in *Information for all Students Taking Modules in History and/or Welsh History in Year 3*.

Written Examination

In addition to the assessed essay, the module is examined by a three-hour written paper, which will take place during the second assessment period (i.e. in May/June 2004). The examination counts for **75%** of the final mark. The paper is divided into two. You **MUST** answer Question 1, which asks you to interpret three extracts from primary sources. Some of these may be visual sources. You must also answer **TWO** other questions relating to themes and topics covered in the module. In deciding classification, equal weight is given to all final marks. A specimen examination paper is outlined below.

NOTE: The Information for all Students Taking Modules in History and/or Welsh History in Year 3 contains important information on essay writing which you should consult.

SPECIMEN EXAM PAPER

Duration: 3 hours

Answer Question 1 and any TWO other questions.

You will be penalised if there is substantial overlap between your examination answers and material already used in assessed coursework.

1. Comment on **THREE** of the following extracts

- a) "God and the Doctor we both adore – Just on the brink of danger, – not before – The danger o'er, both are alike required, – God is forgotten and the Doctor slighted"
Anonymous, c. 1740
- b) "The 'antiseptic' method, in which every 'germ' is rigorously excluded by clouds of spray and multiplied layers of gauze, and the 'open air' method, in which the wound is left open to all that the atmosphere may chance to deposit upon its surface, differing as they most absolutely do in theory on which each is found, appear, in many operations at least, to be about equally successful in practice"
Lancet (1879)
- c) Operating theatre, c. 1910



- d) It has long been a medical axiom, that women are more sensitive, weak, more influenced by moral and physical causes, and more liable to disease than the other sex. The constitution is more feeble, and is peculiarly influenced by the mysterious process of reproduction, pregnancy, parturition, the puerperal state, and lactation, as well as by the other function peculiar to it.

From, Michael Ryan, *A Manual of Midwifery* (1841)

- e) "The history of the sanitary administration by the Town Council of Boston... exhibits the disposition of certain local authorities to remain content in sanitary matters with the methods and procedures of their predecessors. In this district, which had a population of some 16,000, sewers have been formed in the past by the covering in of ancient ditches, and generally they have been so constructed as to render the complete discharge of their contents impracticable. Furthermore, the main sewer out-fall has been so contrived that much sewage is delivered into the River Witham at a point which entails its passing in its course seawards through the town. The method of excrement disposal is also defective... In a word, Boston Town Council is apparently concerned rather in furnishing plausible excuses for its short-comings than in setting to work to improve the conditions of its district...

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board for the year 1900/1

2. "The period between 1780 and 1820 saw a revolution in how medicine was understood and the patient treated". Discuss.
3. To what extent was the practice of medicine professionalised in the nineteenth century?
4. What were the similarities between quackery and orthodox practice?
5. "Women... are not very much troubled with sexual feeling of any kind". How did Acton's view reflect medical attitudes to sexuality?
6. How did EITHER the anti-vivisection movement OR the anti-vaccination movement reflect the public's opposition to medicine?
7. How did the poor attempt to protect themselves from sickness?
8. To what extent was the Victorian public health movement dominated by a fear of cholera?
9. How did the state seek to intervene in healthcare in the period 1900 to 1948?
10. Why have historians been so keen to portray the history of medicine as a history of progress?

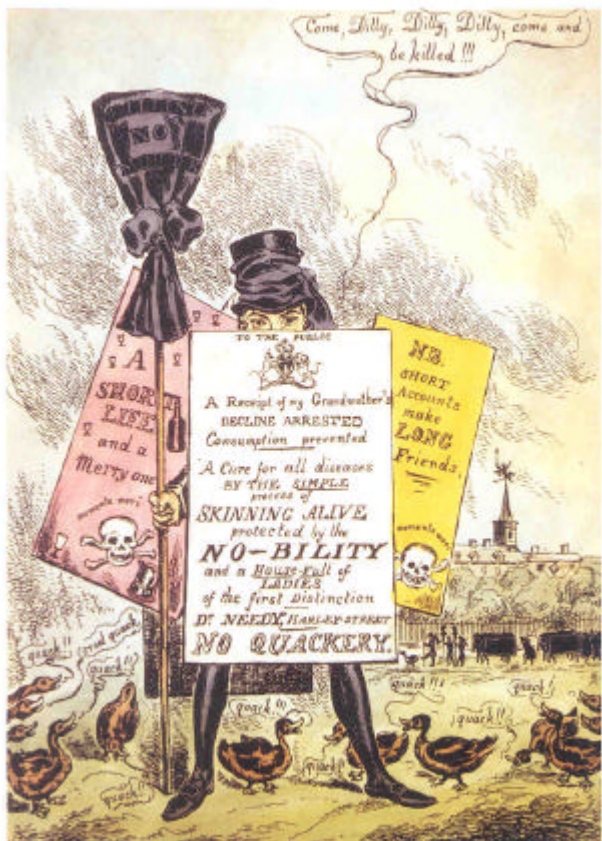
SUGGESTIONS FOR CRITICAL REVIEWS/ SOURCE PRACTICE

1. Comment on TWO of the following extracts:
 - a. *8 September 1730* I was Seiz'd with a violent shivering about 3 in the Afternoon, which continue'd about 4 hours, after which follow'd great Sweating which lasted all night. In the Morning I took a vomit and went to Bed again and took the Bark, which purg'd me (I Suppos'd by taking it too soon after the Vomit); and so the fever began. On the 10th I was

very Restless all night, but my Wife having some papers of Mr. Whitworth's Sweating powders I took them, which at last procur'd an intermission; so I took the Bark again (I thank God) with good success on the 11th, and have had no more of it since.

Diary of the Revd Benjamin Rogers of Carlton cited in Joan Lane, *The Making of the English Patient*

b.



c. And you gasp and reel and shudder
In a rushing, swaying rapture,
While the voices at your elbow
Fade -- receding -- fainter -- farther.

Lights about you shower and tumble,
And your blood seems crystallising --
Edged and vibrant, yet within you
Racked and hurried back and forward.

Then the lights grow fast and furious,
And you hear a noise of waters,
And you wrestle, blind and dizzy,
In an agony of effort

W. E. Henley, *Poems* (London, 1889), p.6

- d. Now, I believe you may teach positively that masturbation does neither more nor less harm than sexual intercourse practised with the same frequency in the same conditions of general health and age and circumstances. Practised frequently by the very young, that is, at any time before or at the beginning of puberty, masturbation is very likely to produce exhaustion, effeminacy, over-sensitiveness and nervousness; just as equally frequently copulation at the same age would probably produce them.

James Paget, 'Sexual Hypochondriasis', in H. Marsh, *Clinical Lectures and Essays* (London, 1875), p. 47.

2. Evaluate Nicholas Jewson's article "Medical Knowledge and the Patronage System", *Sociology* (1974).
3. To what extent have historians' assessments of Paris medicine followed contemporary views of progress?
4. How useful is the notion of professionalisation in understanding the development of medicine in the nineteenth century?

ASSESSED ESSAY QUESTIONS

Write an essay of not more than 2,000 words on one of the following topics:

1. 'The eighteenth century was a period of stagnation in medicine'. Discuss
2. Account for the change in the doctor/patient relationship between 1750 and 1850.
3. To what degree did the 'Age of Medical Reform' alter the structure of the Victorian medical profession?
4. 'Science represented a form of "knowledge" that Victorian doctors were profoundly uneasy about'. Discuss.
5. 'Patients turned first to self-medication before consulted a doctor'. How accurate is this assessment of eighteenth and nineteenth century medicine?
6. 'The man who does not know sick women does not know women'. To what extent does this view reflect medical attitudes to women in the period 1750 to 1900?
7. "An uncleanness, a filthiness forbidden by God, an unmanliness despised by man" (James Paget). How do Paget's views reflect medical ideas about masturbation in the nineteenth century?
8. What was the nature and significance of the anti-vaccination movement?
9. In what respects did the role of the hospital change between 1850 and 1950?
10. To what extent did drug taking become a medical and social problem by the Edwardian period?
11. How did eugenicists seek to 'defend society from the multiplication... of the residuum of degenerate, unemployable and feckless' and to what extent were they successful?

12. "Ideas about biology and race were shaped by political and academic concerns and not by medicine". Discuss.

CONTACT

- Teaching session: Monday 11.10 – 13.10
Room X4.03
- Office Hours I generally operated an open door policy: if my door is open then come in and I shall be happy to chat. If you prefer a more formal meeting, then I shall always be in my office on Mondays before class from 10 to 11, and from 4 to 5 and on Wednesdays from 9 to 11.

If you want to make an "appointment" please drop by my office (Room 4.33, ext. 76103) or e-mail (WaddingtonK@Cardiff.ac.uk)

GUIDE TO LECTURES, SEMINARS AND DOCUMENT SESSIONS

Guidance for your reading for this module is broken down by lecture/seminar/document session. For each lecture, seminar, and document session there is an outline of the topic and a list of reading. Each week has a list of Key Texts or essential reading, all of which is kept in the **central collection**. For the document sessions, there is a list of the relevant material that we will be covering (normally 3 to 4 documents/images). Again, all of this is in the **central collection**. I recommend that you look at these in advance and formulate some ideas or questions for discussion. Each class also has additional reading. I have tried to be as comprehensive and include as many articles as possible. You should consult these items for further reading, especially for essays and examination preparation. Although most of the books/articles are in the Arts and Social Sciences Library, some are held in other libraries (such as Bute) and you may need to visit those. I can always recommend more books/articles if you need them. Where possible, I have also included web resources, though you should also look at the medical history gateway at <http://medhist.ac.uk/> which has information and links to resources and sources.

Please note that the many of the most important books for this module together with the documents and photocopies of important articles (i.e. those from *Medical History*, *Social History of Medicine* (before 2000), and *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*) are in the **central collection** in the Arts and Social Sciences Library. You can also access a large number of articles on the reading list through the electronic journals available through the University. Go to <http://ejournals.cf.ac.uk/> and type in the journal name you are looking for. JSTOR (<http://www.jstor.org/>) also offers a large selection (see end for journals available).

Lectures and seminars are accompanied by a number of questions which are intended to help guide your reading and to provide a starting point for seminar discussions. You will be expected both to lead and to contribute to seminar and document discussions. Harsh I know, but you will get more out of the sessions that way.

USEFUL OVERVIEWS

Steven Cherry, *Medical Services and the Hospitals in Britain* (1996)
Conrad et al, *Western Medical Tradition* (1995)
W. F. Bynum, *Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century*
Anne Hardy, *Health and Medicine in Britain since 1860* (2000)
Christopher Lawrence, *Medicine in the Making of Modern Britain*
Roy Porter, *Disease, Medicine and Society* (1995)
Roy Porter, *Greatest Benefit to Mankind*

CORE TEXTS

W. F. Bynum & Roy Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine*
Deborah Brunton (ed.), *Medicine Transformed* (2004)
Peter Elmer (ed.), *The Healing Arts* (2004)
Anne Digby, *Making a Medical Living* (1994)
Anne Digby, *The Evolution of British General Practice* (1999)
M. Jeanne Peterson, *The Medical Profession in Mid-Victorian London* (1978)
Andrew Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)

Details of essential reading, core texts and recommended reading can also be found (and bought!) at Blackwell's readinglist.co.uk at

<http://www.readinglists.co.uk/rsl/student/sviewlists.dfp?facid=2536&instid=C15>

SEMESTER ONE

Week 1. Introductory Lecture: Disease in Society

Outline

To place the module in context this introductory lecture looks at the extent of disease between 1700 and 1950, how the pattern of disease changed, and at how contemporaries reacted to and viewed health and illness.

Questions

- To what extent was eighteenth-century society fatalistic when it came to ill health?
- How did the popular understanding of disease and ill health change in the nineteenth century?
- Why were Victorians obsessed with health and illness?

Reading

M. Anderson, "Social Implications of Demographic Change", in Thompson (ed.), *The Cambridge Social History of Britain 1750-1950*, vol. 2 (1990).
Michael Anderson, *British Population History* (1996)
Miriam Bailin, *The Sickroom in Victorian Fiction* (1994)
P. Bartrip, "How Green was my Valence?", *English Historical Review* (1994)
Linda Bryder, "The First World War", *History Workshop Journal* (1987)
Tina Young Choi, "Writing the Victorian City: Discourses of Risk, Connection and Inevitability", *Victorian Studies* (2001)
Galley and Shelton, "Bridging the Gap", *Population Studies* (2001)
Anne Hardy, *Epidemic Streets* (1993)

Clare Holdsworth, "Women's work and family health", *Continuity and Change* (1997)
 Barbara Harrison, "Women and Health", in Purvis (ed.), *Women's History* (1995)
 G. Howe, *People, Environment, Disease and Death* (1997)
 Thomas McKeown & R. Record "Reasons for the Decline in Mortality in England and Wales during the Nineteenth Century", *Population Studies* (1962)
 Thomas McKeown, *Modern Rise of Population* (1976)
 Kim McPherson & David Coleman, "Health", in Halsey (ed.), *British Social Trends* (1988)
 R. Morris, *Cholera, 1832* (1976)
 Mike Murphy (ed.), *Health of the Adult Male 1841-1994* (1997)
 Roy Porter, "Sick People, Health and Doctors in Georgian England", *Historian* (1988-89)
 Roy Porter, *Flesh in the Age of Reason* (2003)
 James Riley, *Sickness, Recovery and Death* (1989)
 F. B. Smith, *The People's Health* (1979)
 Simon Szreter & Graham Mooney, "Urbanisation, Mortality and the Standard of Living Debate", *Economic History Review* (1998)
 Simon Szreter, "Importance of Social Intervention", *Social History of Medicine* (1988) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Athena Vrettos, *Somatic Fictions: Imagining Illness in Victorian Culture* (1995)
 Charles Webster, "Healthy or Hungry Thirties", *History Workshop Journal* (1982)
 Paul Weindling, "From infectious to chronic disease", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine and Society*
 Noel Whiteside, "Counting the Cost", *Economic History Review* (1987)
 David Williams, "A Healthy Place to Be? The Wrexham Coalfield in the Interwar Period", *Llafur* (1996)
 Naomi Williams & Graham Mooney, "Infant Mortality in an 'Age of Great Cities'", *Continuity and Change* (1994)
 Jay Winter, "The decline of mortality in Britain, 1870-1950", in Barker & Drake (eds), *Population and Society* (1982)
 Jay Winter, "The impact of the First World War on civilian health", *Economic History Review* (1977)
 Jay Winter, *Great War and the British People* (1985)
 Anthony Wohl, *Endangered Lives* (1983)
 Robert Woods and Nicola Shelton, "Disease Environments in Victorian England and Wales", *Historical Methods* (2000)

Web Resources

London Mortality Statistics 1850-1900: <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/london/mortality.html>
 "Changing Geography of Health": <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/gbhgis/sampler3/sampler3.htm>
 1866 Cholera Outbreak: <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/gbhgis/sampler4/sampler4.htm#cholera>
 London Typhus deaths: <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/gbhgis/sampler4/sampler4.htm#typhus>
 Cholera and John Snow: <http://www.ph.ucla.edu/epi/snow.html>
 Childhood Mortality: <http://www.gober.net/victorian/reports/chldhood.html>
 1918-19 Influenza Pandemic: <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/influenza/>

BLOCK ONE: DOCTORS AND MEDICINE

Week 2. Lecture and Documents: The Patient's Narrative

Outline

This class explores the role of the doctor and the patient in eighteenth-century medicine to examine the nature of medical practice. In doing so, it looks at the position of the doctor and the role of the patient's narrative in the understanding of disease and the shaping of medical practice.

Questions

- Why was the patient's narrative so important in eighteenth-century medicine?
- To what extent was the doctor in a subordinate position in the eighteenth century?
- How far does Jewson's work adequately account for the nature of eighteenth-century medical knowledge?

Key Texts

Mary Fissell, "The Disappearance of the Patient's Narrative", in French & Wear (eds), *British Medicine in an Age of Reform* (1991)

Nicholas Jewson, "Medical Knowledge and the Patronage System", *Sociology* (1974)

Nicholas Jewson, "Disappearance of the Sick Man from Medical Cosmology", *Sociology* (1976)

Roy Porter (ed.), *Patients and Practitioners*

Documents

Joan Lane, *The Makings of the English Patient* (2000), 43-57

Smollett, *Edition of Humphry Clinker* in Elmer (ed.), *Health, Disease and Society*, 369-9

Reading

W. F. Bynum, *Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century* (1994)

W. F. Bynum & Roy Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine* vols. 1 & 2 (1994), esp. articles by Shorter, Nutton, Bynum, Nicolson

Bynum & Porter (ed.), *Medicine and the Five Senses*

Conrad et al, *Western Medical Tradition* (1995)

Anne Digby, *Making a Medical Living* (1994)

Mary Fissell, *Patients, Power, and the Poor in Eighteenth-Century Bristol* (1991)

Michel Foucault, *The Birth of the Clinic* (1994)

Colin Jones & Roy Porter (eds), *Reassessing Foucault* (1994)

John Pickstone, *Ways of Knowing* (2000)

Roy Porter (ed.), *Medicine in the Enlightenment* (1995)

Roy Porter, "The Patient in England, c1660-1800", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)

Roy Porter, "Reforming the Patient in the Age of Reform", in French & Wear (eds), *British Medicine in an Age of Reform* (1991)

Roy Porter & Bynum (eds), *William Hunter and the Eighteenth Century medical world*

Stanley J Reiser, *Medicine and the Reign of Technology* (1981)

Guenter Risse, "Medicine in the Age of Enlightenment", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)

Nancy M Theriot, "Negotiating Illness", *Journal of the History of the Behavioural Sciences* (2001)

Week 3. Lecture and Documents: Paris Medicine

Outline

This class investigates the changes that were occurring to medicine in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century. In doing so, it looks at the Paris school, morbid anatomy, dissection, and hospital medicine to examine the extent to which these ideas affected the doctor, the patient, and treatment.

Questions

- Why were doctors able to exert more influence over the patient in the early-nineteenth century?
- How important was Paris in shaping ideas about medicine?

- To what extent was the patient's voice silenced from the 1780s onwards?
- Did hospital medicine "demote" the role of the patient?

Key Texts

W. F. Bynum, *Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century* (1994)

N. Jewson, "Medical Knowledge and the Patronage System", *Sociology* (1974)

N. Jewson, "Disappearance of the Sick Man from Medical Cosmology", *Sociology* (1976)

Ann La Berge & Caroline Hannaway (eds), *Constructing Paris Medicine* (1998)

Documents

Image One



Image Two



Image Three



Image One: "The Reward of Cruelty", Hogarth (1751)

Image Two: "A L'Hopital Necker Ausculte Un Phtisique", Théobald Chartran

Image Three: "The Doctor", Fildes (1891)

Reading:

W. Bynum & R. Porter (eds), *William Hunter and the 18th-century Medical World* (1985)

Thomas N. Bonner, *Becoming a Physician* (1992)
 Mary Fissell, *Patients, Power, and the Poor in Eighteenth-Century Bristol* (1991)
 Toby Gelfand, "The 'Paris Manner' of Dissection", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1972) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Fiona MacDonald, "Reading Cleghorn the Clinician", in Withers and Wood (eds), *Science and Medicine in Enlightenment Scotland* (2002)
 T. Marshall *Murdering to Dissect* (1995)
 Susan Lawrence, "Anatomy and Address", in Nutton & Porter (eds), *Medical Education in Britain* (1995) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Susan Lawrence, *Charitable Knowledge*
 John Pickstone, "Bichat's Physiology", *History of Science* (1981) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Roy Porter, "The Rise of Physical Examinations", in Bynum & Porter (eds), *Medicine and the Five Senses* (1993)
 Roy Porter (ed.), *Medicine in the Enlightenment* (1995)
 Roy Porter, *Greatest Benefit to Mankind*
 Roy Porter, *Flesh in the Age of Reason* (2003)
 Stanley J Reiser, *Medicine and the Reign of Technology* (1981)
 Ruth Richardson, *Death, Dissection and the Destitute* (1988)
 Guenter Risse & John Warner, "Reconstructing Clinical Activities", *Social History of Medicine* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Edward Shorter, "The History of the Doctor-Patient Relationship", in Bynum & Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine* (1993)
 Ulrich Trohler, *To Improve the Evidence of Medicine* (2000)
 Ivan Waddington, *The Medical Profession in the Industrial Revolution* (1984)

Web Pages:

Anatomy: <http://www.english.upenn.edu/%7Ejlynch/Frank/Contexts/dissect.html>

Vesalius, *De humani corporis fabrica* <http://vesalius.northwestern.edu/>

Medical students and dissection: <http://www.cwru.edu/artsci/dittrick/hauntingpages/pageone.htm>

Fildes: <http://www.cwru.edu/artsci/dittrick/imagepages/prints/fildes.htm>

Week 4. Lecture and Seminar: Professionalising Medicine

Outline

The period 1780 to 1858 has often been seen as an era of medical reform; one in which medicine was professionalised. In exploring the nature of medical reform, this class investigates the notion of professionalisation. It seeks to evaluate the extent to which medicine became a profession, how the status of doctors changed, and whether doctors can be seen as unified group in the nineteenth century.

Questions

- How useful is the concept of professionalisation to medical history?
- How important was competition in shaping medical reform?
- To what extent was the medical profession a divided one?
- How far did medical reform reflect tensions within the emerging medical profession?
- Can medicine be seen as a 'profession' in the nineteenth century?

Key Texts

Irvine Loudon, *Medical Care and the General Practitioner* (1986)

Irvine Loudon, "Medical Education and Medical Reform", in Nutton & Porter (eds), *History of Medical Education* (1995)

M. Jeanne Peterson, *The Medical Profession in Mid-Victorian London* (1978)
Ivan Waddington, *The Medical Profession in the Industrial Revolution* (1984)

Reading

Thomas N. Bonner, *Becoming a Physician* (1992)
M. Brightfield, "The Medical Profession in Early Victorian England, as Depicted in the Novels of the Period", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1961) [PHOTOCOPY]
L. Brockliss, 'Organisation, Training and the Medical Marketplace', in Peter Elmer (ed.), *The Healing Arts* (2004)
W. Bynum & R. Porter (eds), *William Hunter and the 18th-century Medical World* (1985)
Penelope Corfield, *Power and the Professions in Britain 1700–1850* (1995)
Hal Cook "Good advice and a little medicine": the professional authority of early modern English physicians', *Journal of British Studies* (1994)
Anne Digby, *Making a Medical Living* (1994)
Anne Digby, *Evolution of British General Practice* (1999)
Eliot Freidson, *Profession of Medicine* (1970)
Eliot Freidson, *Professional Powers* (1986)
Lilian R Furst, "Struggling for Medical Reform in *Middlemarch*", *Nineteenth-Century Literature* (1993)
Toby Gelfand, "History of the Medical Profession", in Bynum & Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine* ii (1994)
Lindsay Granshaw, "'Fame and Fortune by Bricks and Mortar": Medical Profession and Specialist Hospitals in Britain", in Granshaw & Porter (eds), *The Hospital in History* (1989)
B. Hamilton "The medical professions in the 18th century", *Economic History Review* (1951)
S. W. F. Holloway, "Medical Education in England", *History* (1964)
S. W. F. Holloway, "The Apothecaries Act, 1815", *Medical History* (1966) [PHOTOCOPY]
Ian Inkster, "Marginal Men", in Woodward & Richards (eds), *Health Care and Popular Medicine in Nineteenth Century England* (1977)
J. Jenkinson, "Medical Societies", *Social History of Medicine* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]
N. Jewson, "Medical Knowledge and the Patronage System", *Sociology* (1974)
N. Jewson, "Disappearance of the Sick Man from Medical Cosmology", *Sociology* (1976)
Christopher Lawrence, *Medicine in the Making of Modern Britain*
Susan Lawrence, "Private Enterprise and Public Interest: Medical Education and the Apothecaries' Act", in French & Wear (eds), *British Medicine in an Age of Reform* (1991)
Susan Lawrence, "Medical Education", in Bynum & Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine* ii (1994)
Susan Lawrence, *Charitable Knowledge*
Irvine Loudon, "Medical Practitioners", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)
Roy MacLeod (ed), *Days of judgement* (1982)
Harold Perkin, *The Rise of Professional Society*
Roy Porter & Bynum (eds), *William Hunter and the Eighteenth Century Medical World*
Roy Porter (ed.), *Medical Journals and Medical Knowledge* (1992)
Roy Porter, *Disease, Medicine and Society* (1995)
Margaret Stacey, *The Sociology of Health and Healing* (1993)
Rosemary Stevens, *Medical Practice in Modern England* (1966)
Ivan Waddington, "General Practitioners and Consultants in Early Nineteenth Century England", in Woodward & Richards (eds), *Health Care and Popular Medicine in Nineteenth Century England* (1977)
Keir Waddington, *Charity and the London Hospitals* (2000) esp. chap 6
Ann Witz, *Professions and Patriarchy* (1992)

Web Pages:

Rowlandson caricatures: <http://www.cwru.edu/artsci/dittrick/imagepages/prints/rowlandson.htm>

Week 5. Lecture and Documents: The Rise of Surgery

Outline

Nineteenth-century medicine has often been characterised as the rise of surgery, but was this the case? This class looks at developments in surgery (anaesthetics, antiseptics, etc.), relating them to changes in medical thought and treatment. In doing so, it questions how these ideas and treatments were perceived and received.

Questions

- To what extent did Listerian practices represent a revolution in medicine?
- Why were Lister's methods controversial?
- Did the nineteenth century see a revolution in surgery?

Key Texts

W. F. Bynum, *Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century* (1994)
C. Lawrence & R. Dixley, "Practising on Principle: Joseph Lister and the Germ Theories of Diseases", in Lawrence (ed.), *Medical Theory; Surgical Practice* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]
T. H. Pennington, "Listerism, its Decline and its Persistence", *Medical History* (1995) [PHOTOCOPY]

Documents

- (a) Joan Lane, *The Makings of the English Patient* (2000), 111
- (b) "Surgical Instruction in early eighteenth century Paris", in Elmer (ed.), *Health, Disease and Society*, 366-7
- (c) Joseph Lister, "On the Antiseptic Principle in the Practice of Surgery", *Lancet* ii (1867), 353-56
- (d) "The patient's experience", in Brunton (ed.), *Health, Disease and Society*, 32-6
- (e) "A Review of Surgery during the past 100 years", *Lancet* 2 (1899), 1717

You might also look at <http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/1867lister.html>

Reading

W. F. Bynum & Roy Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine* (1994)
see chapters by Lawrence and Tröhler
W. Bynum & R. Porter (eds), *William Hunter and the 18th-century Medical World* (1985)
Anne Digby, *Making a Medical Living* (1994)
Rene Dubos, *Pasteur and Modern Science* (1988)
Rene Dubos, *Louis Pasteur – Freelance of Science* (1986)
Steven Cherry, *Medical Services and the Hospitals in Britain* (1996)
Roger Cooter, *Surgery and Society in Peace and War* (1993)
Richard Fisher, *Joseph Lister* (1977)
Nicholas Fox, "Scientific Theory Choice and Social Structure", *History of Science* (1988)
Lindsay Granshaw, "Upon this Principle I Have Based a Practice": The Development of Antisepsis in Britain", in Pickstone (ed.), *Medical Innovation in Historical Perspective* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]
David Hamilton, "The Nineteenth-Century Surgical Revolution - antisepsis or better nutrition?", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1982) [PHOTOCOPY]
Christopher Lawrence, *Medicine in the Making of Modern Britain*
Christopher Lawrence, "Incommunicable Knowledge: Science, Technology and Clinical Art in Britain 1850-1914", *Journal of Contemporary History* (1985)
Roy Porter, *Greatest Benefit to Mankind*
Michael Worboys, *Spreading Germs* (2000)

A. Youngson, *The Scientific Revolution in Victorian Medicine* (1979)

Web Pages:

Guy's Old Operating theatre: <http://www.thegarret.org.uk/index.htm>

Body snatching: <http://www.britarch.ac.uk/ba/ba48/ba48feat.html>

Body snatching: <http://www.channel4.com/science/microsites/A/anatomists/medicine1.html>

Body snatching: <http://www.crimelibrary.com/serial9/burke-hare/>

Body snatching: http://www.studentbmj.com/back_issues/9-bh.htm

Anatomy: <http://www.english.upenn.edu/%7Ejlynch/Frank/Contexts/dissect.html>

6. Reading Week

Week 7. Lecture and Seminar: A Laboratory Revolution?

Outline

Historians of medicine seem to be fascinated by the apparent 'laboratory revolution' that occurred in medicine from the 1870s onwards. Whilst the traditional historiography that saw the laboratory accepted for its practical value has been rejected and a new view put forward that asserts the cultural value of the laboratory, questions remain about how the laboratory influenced medicine. In exploring these issues, this class examines the changing value of science in hospitals, and at the bedside, to evaluate the role and impact of the laboratory.

Questions

- To what extent did laboratory medicine shape practice at the bedside between 1870 and 1919?
- Why did scientific medicine prove so controversial?
- Why did doctors employ a scientific rhetoric?
- Why did bacteriology have such a high public profile in the 1880s and 1890s?

Key Texts

Christopher Lawrence, "Incommunicable Knowledge: Science, Technology and Clinical Art in Britain 1850-1914", *Journal of Contemporary History* (1985) [PHOTOCOPY]

S. Shortt, "Physicians, Science and Status", *Medical History* (1983) [PHOTOCOPY]

Steve Sturdy & Roger Cooter, "Science, Scientific Management, and the Transformation of Medicine in Britain, c. 1870-1950", *History of Science* (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]

Reading

Timothy Alborn, "Insurance against Germ Theory", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (2001)

Alison Bashford, *Contagion* (2001)

Anna-K Mayer, "Englishness and the scientists", in Lawrence and Mayer (eds), *Regenerating England* (2000)

Christopher Booth, "Clinical Research", in Bynum & Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia*

Thomas N. Bonner, *Becoming a Physician*

William Bulloch, *The History of Bacteriology* (1938)

Cunningham & Williams (eds), *The Laboratory Revolution in Medicine* (1992)

Anne Digby, *Making a Medical Living* (1994)

Anne Digby, *Evolution of British General Practice* (1999)

W. Foster, "Early History of Clinical Pathology in Great Britain", *Medical History* (1959) [PHOTOCOPY]

Anne Hardy, "On the Cusp: Epidemiology and Bacteriology at the Local Government Board",

Medical History (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Janet Howarth, "Science Education at Oxford", *English Historical Review* (1987)
 L. Jacyna, "The Laboratory and the Clinic", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1988) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Bruno Latour, *The Pasteurisation of France* (1988)
 Christopher Lawrence, *Medicine in the Making of Modern Britain*
 Christopher Lawrence, "A Tale of Two Sciences", *Medical History* (1999)
 Christopher Lawrence, "Edward Jenner's Jockey Boots and the Great Tradition in English Medicine", in Lawrence and Mayer (eds), *Regenerating England* (2000)
 Lawrence and Weisz (eds), *Greater than the Parts* (1998)
 Lowy (ed.), *Heredity and Infection*
 Roy MacLeod (ed), *Days of judgement* (1982)
 J. Matthews, "Major Greenwood v. Almroth Wright: Contrasting visions of Scientific Medicine in Edwardian Medicine", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1995) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Russell Maulitz, "Physician versus Bacteriologist", in Vogel & Rosenberg (eds), *The Therapeutic Perspective* (1979) [PHOTOCOPY]
 John V. Pickstone, *Ways of Knowing* (2000)
 Dorothy Porter, *Health, Civilisation and the State* (1999)
 T. Ramano, "Gentlemanly v. Scientific Ideals", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1997) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Stanley J Reiser, *Medicine and the Reign of Technology* (1981)
 David Smith and Malcolm Nicholson, 'The "Glasgow School" of Paton, Findlay and Cathcart', *Social Studies of Science* (1989) [JSTOR]
 Steve Sturdy, "The Political Economy of Scientific Medicine", *Medical History* (1992)
 Steve Sturdy, "Medical Chemistry to Biochemistry", in Löwy (ed.), *Medicine and Change* (1993) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Rosemary Stevens, *Medical Practice in Modern England* (1966)
 E. Tognotti, "Scientific Triumphalism and Learning from Facts", *Social History of Medicine* (2003)
 Keith Vernon, "Pus, Sewage, Beer and Milk: Microbiology in Britain", *History of Science* (1990) [PHOTOCOPY]
 John Warner, "The idea of science of English medicine", in French & Wear (eds), *British Medicine in an Age of Reform* (1991)
 Paul Weindling, "From Infectious to Chronic Disease", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)
 Charles Webster (ed.), *Biology, Medicine and Society* (1981)
 Michael Worboys, *Spreading Germs* (2000)

Web Resources

Louis Pasteur: http://ambrafrance-ca.org/HYPERLAB/PEOPLE/_pasteur.html

BLOCK TWO: ENCOUNTERS WITH MEDICINE I

Week 8. Lecture and Documents: Quackery

Outline

Quacks were the *bete noire* of orthodox practitioners, the focus of efforts to regulate medicine, and protect regular practitioners. They also provided an important source of medical care for all sections of society whilst the boundaries between orthodox and unorthodox practice were often blurred. This class explores the nature of quackery, looking at the commercialisation of medicine in the eighteenth century, the market for patent and quack medicines, the fears quackery invoked, and its appeal.

Questions

- What was the nature of quackery?
- Why was quackery so appealing to the public in the eighteenth century?
- Why did quackery and self-medication prove so popular?
- How stark was the difference between quacks and orthodox practitioners?

Key Texts

Mary Fissell, *Patients, Power, and the Poor in Eighteenth-Century Bristol* (1991)

Roy Porter, *Health for Sale: Quackery in England, 1660-1850* (1989)

Roy Porter, *Quacks* (2000) – the same as above but with pictures

Roy Porter (ed.), *Patients and Practitioners*

Documents

a) "Manslaughter by a Quack", *Lancet* 1 (1838/9), 822-3

b) "Quack Advertising", Joan Lane, *The Makings of the English Patient* (2000), 27-9

c) Robert Roberts, *The Classic Slum*, 97-9

Image One



Image Two



Image Three



For Images see:

Image One: "The oracle of Harley Street" - Roy Porter, *Quacks* (2000), 128

Image Two: "A Going Concern"

Image Three: "Wonderful effect of Morrison's Vegetable Pills" - Roy Porter, *Quacks* (2000), 128

Reading

Roberta Bivins, *Acupuncture, Expertise and Cross Cultural medicine* (2000)

James Bradley and Marguerite Dupree, 'Opportunity on the Edge of Orthodoxy', *Social History of Medicine* (2001)

P. Brown, "Vendors of medicine", *Medical History* (1975) [PHOTOCOPY]

M. Chamberlain, *Old Wives' Tales* (1981)

Lisa Cody, "No cure, no money", *Studies in Eighteenth Century Culture* (1999)

Roger Cooter, "Dichotomy and Denial", in Benjamin (ed.), *Science and Sensibility* (1991)

Conrad et al, *Western Medical Tradition* (1995)

Anne Digby, *Making a Medical Living* (1994)

F. Doherty, "The anodyne necklace", *Medical History* (1990) [PHOTOCOPY]

Gijswijt-Hofstra, Marland & de Waardt (eds), *Illness and Healing Alternatives* (1997)

Norman Gevitz, "Unorthodox Medical Theories", in Bynum & Porter (eds), *Companion*

Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine ii (1994)
 Phyllis Hembry, *The English spa, 1560-1815* (1990)
 G. P. Jones, "Folk Medicine in Eighteenth century Wales", *Folk Life* (1969)
 Irvine Loudon, "The Vile Race of Quack", [PHOTOCOPY]
 Irvine Loudon, *Medical Care and the General Practitioner* (1986)
 McKendrick, Brewer & Plumb, *The Birth of Consumer Society* (1982)
 Matthew Ramsey, "Quackery in England, 1660-1850", *Medical History* (1992)
 Michael O'Dowd (ed.), *A History of Medications for Women* (2001)
 M. Nicolson, "Ward's pill and drop and men of letters" *Journal of the History of Ideas* (1969)
 M. Pelling, "Unofficial and Unorthodox Medicine", in Loudon (ed.), *Western Medicine* (1997)
 S. Pepper, "Allinson's Staff of Life: Health without Medicine in the 1890s", *History Today* (1992)
 Roy Porter, "Lay Medical Knowledge", *Medical History* (1985) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Robin Price, "Hydropathy in England", *Medical History* (1981)
 F. Smith, *The People's Health*
 E. Trimmer, "Medical folklore and quackery", *Folk Life* (1965)
 Ivan Waddington, *The Medical Profession in the Industrial Revolution* (1984)

Web resources

Quackery: <http://www.mtn.org/quack>

Phrenology: <http://users.ox.ac.uk/%7Epeter/workhouse/index.html>

Week 9. Seminar and Documents: Self-medication

Outline

Self-medication, through either folk or patent medicines, was an important source of treatment, especially in rural districts where access to doctors was limited. Publications like Cox's *Companion to the Family Medicine Chest and Compendium of Domestic Medicine* went into numerous editions. However, there has been little attempt to look at self-medication in the nineteenth century or the extent of medical and recreation drug taking. This class examines these areas to explore the extent of self-medication and the nature of the Victorian drug culture and the concerns it generated.

Questions

- How extensive was self-medication in the nineteenth century?
- How widely available were drugs (both medicinal and recreational) in the nineteenth century?
- To what extent medicinal and recreational use of drugs related?
- Was there a Victorian drug culture?
- Why did drug taking emerge as a problem by the 1900?

Key Texts

Virginia Berridge, *Opium and the People*

Elizabeth Lomax, "The use and abuse of opiates in nineteenth century England", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1973)

Roy Porter, *Quacks* (2000)

Documents [see handout]

a) *Chemist and Druggist*, 3 Mar. 1888, p. 297

b) Thomas Clifford Allbutt, 'On the abuse of hypodermic injections of morphia', *Practitioner* (1870), p. 330

c) Arthur Conan Doyle, *Sign of Four* (1890), pp. 4-5

- d) Denis Donoghue (ed.), *W. B. Yeats* (1972), p. 93
- e) Clifford Allbutt and H. Davy Rolleston (ed.), *A system of medicine* (London, 1906)
- f) Augustus John, *Chiaroscuro* (1952), p. 177-9

Reading

Virginia Berridge, "Origins of the English Drug Scene", *Medical History* (1988) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Virginia Berridge, "War conditions and Narcotics Control", *Journal of Social Policy* (1978)
 Virginia Berridge, "Opium eating and the working class", *British Journal of Addiction* (1978)
 Virginia Berridge, "Victorian opium eating", *Victorian Studies* (1978)
 Virginia Berridge, "Drugs and Social Police", *British Journal of Addiction* (1984)
 Virginia Berridge, "Doctors and the State: The Changing Role of Medical Expertise in Policy-Making", *Contemporary British History* (1997)
 Virginia Berridge, "East End Opium Dens and Narcotic Use in Britain", *London Journal* (1978) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Virginia Berridge, "Opium over the Counter", *Pharmacy in History* (1978)
 Alan A Block, "European Drug Traffic and Traffickers", *Journal of Social History* (1989)
 J. Brown, "Politics of the Poppy: The Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, 1874-1916", *Journal of Contemporary History* (1973)
 Stephen Ceccoli, "Divergent Paths to Drug Regulation", *Journal of Policy History* (2002)
 Richard Davenport-Hines, *The Pursuit of Oblivion* (2001)
 Barbara Hodgson, *In the arms of Morpheus* (2001)
 Brian Inglis, *The Forbidden Game* (1975)
 Marek Kohn, "Dope Girls 1918-1995, and other Stories", *History Workshop Journal* (1996)
 Lori Loeb, "British Patent Medicines", *Nineteenth Century Studies* (1999)
 M. Malcolm, "Morphine withdrawal", *History of Psychiatry* (1999)
 James Mills, *Cannabis Britannica* (2003)
 T. M. Parssinen and K. Kerner, "Development of the Disease Model of Drug Addiction in Britain, 1870-1926", *Medical History* (1980)
 D. Peters, "The British Medical Response to Opiate Addiction in the Nineteenth Century", *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* (1981) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Roy Porter (ed.), *Patients and Practitioners*

Web resources

Biographical Database of Chemists: <http://www5.open.ac.uk/Arts/chemists/>

Week 10. Lecture and Documents: Masculinity and Medicine

Outline

This class examines medicine's role in the construction of masculinity to explore how doctors viewed sex and gender, and how they informed social ideas about masculinity and behaviour.

Questions

- To what extent did medical views of sexuality and gender influence social debates?
- How did doctors view the 'problem' of masturbation in the nineteenth century?
- How did doctors seek to construct male sexuality?
- How did medical notions of sexuality change between 1850 and 1950?

Key Texts

Lucy Bland, *Banishing the Beast*
 Lesley Hall, *Sex, Gender and Social Change* (2000)
 Alan Hunt, "The Great Masturbation Panic", *Journal of the History of Sexuality* (1998)

M. Jeanne Peterson, "Medicine, Sex & Society in Victorian England", *Victorian Studies* (1985)

Documents

- a) Havelock Ellis, *Man and Woman* in Guy (ed.), *The Victorian Age: An Anthology of Sources and Documents* (1998)
- b) Havelock Ellis, "Sexual Inversion", in Jay and Neve (eds), *1900* (1999), 194-6
- c) James Paget, "Sexual Hypochondriasis", in Taylor and Shuttleworth (eds), *Embodied Selves* (1998), 222-24
- d) Robert Ritchie, "A frequent cause of insanity in young men", in Taylor and Shuttleworth (eds), *Embodied Selves* (1998), 215-17

Reading

Lucy Bland & Laura Doan (eds), *Sexology in Culture* (1998)
Lucy Bland (ed), *Sexology Uncensored* (1994)
Lucy Bland, "Cleansing the portals of life", in Langan & Schwartz (eds), *Crises in the British State* (1985)
Lucy Bland, "Purifying the public World", *Women's History Review* (1992)
Paul-Gabriel Boucé (ed.), *Sexuality in eighteenth-century Britain* (1982)
P. Cominos, "Late Victorian Sexual Respectability", *International Review of Social History* (1963)
Ivan Crozier, "Taking Prisoners", *Social History of Medicine* (2000) [PHOTOCOPY]
Roger Davidson & Lesley Hall (eds), *Sex, sin and suffering* (2001)
Alice Dreger, "Doubtful Sex", *Victorian Studies* (1995)
Fout (ed.), *Forbidden History* (1992)
C. Gallagher & Tom Laqueur (eds), *Making of the Modern Body* (1987)
Lesley Hall, "The English have hot water bottles", in Porter & Teich (eds), *Sexual Knowledge; Sexual Science*
Lesley Hall, "Somehow very distasteful: Doctors and sex problems", *Journal of Contemporary History* (1991)
Lesley Hall, "Disinterested Enthusiasm for Sexual Misconduct", *Journal of Contemporary History* (1995)
Lesley Hall, "Men, sex and social change in 1920s Britain", *Social History* (1996)
Eleanor Hancock, "Only the real, the true, the masculine held its value", *Journal of the History of Sexuality* (1998)
David Hilliard, "UnEnglish and Unmanly", *Victorian Studies* (1981/2)
Tim Hitchcock, *English Sexualities* (1997)
Tim Hitchcock, "Redefining sex in eighteenth century England" [PHOTOCOPY]
Kali Israel, "French vice and British libertines", *Social History* (1997)
L. Jordanova, *Sexual visions* (1989)
P. McHugh, *Prostitution and Social Reform* (1980)
R. MacDonald, "The frightful consequences of onanism", *Journal of the History of Ideas* (1967)
C. A. MacKinnon, "Does sexuality have a history", in *Discourses of Sexuality* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]
Robert McCubbin (ed.), *Tis' nature's fault* (1985)
Ian McCormick (ed.), *Sexual Outcasts* (2002)
Michael Mason, *The Making of Victorian Sexual Attitudes* (1994)
Frank Mort, *Dangerous Sexualities* (1897)
L. Nead, *Myths of Sexuality* (1988)
Roy Porter & Lesley Hall, *The Facts of Life* (1995)
Roy Porter & M. Teich (eds), *Sexual Knowledge; Sexual Science*
Lyn Pykett (ed.), *Reading Fin de Siecle Fiction* (1996)
Vernon Rosario (ed.), *Science and Homosexualities* (1997)
George Rousseau & Roy Porter (eds), *Sexual Underworlds of the Enlightenment* (1987)
Katharina Rowold, *Gender and Science* (1996)

Michael Stolberg, "Self-Pollution, Moral Reform, and the Venereal Trade", *Journal of the History of Sexuality* (1999)
 Michael Stolberg, "An unmanly vice", *Social History of Medicine* (2000)
 John Tosh, "What should historians do about masculinity?", *History Workshop Journal* (1994)
 Judith Walkowitz, *Prostitution and Victorian Society* (1980)
 Judith Walkowitz, *City of Dreadful Delight* (1992)
 Charles Webster (ed.), *Biology, Medicine and Society* (1981)
 Jeffrey Weeks, *Coming Out* (1977)
 Jeffrey Weeks, *Sex, Politics and Society* (1989)
 Jeffrey Weeks, "Sins and Diseases", *History Workshop* (1976)

Week 11. Seminar and Documents: Women and Medicine

Outline

Women formed the mainstay of many general practices, but how did doctors view women? This class explores medical attitudes to women, looking at how their bodies were constructed by doctors, how these ideas were shaped by social attitudes about the role of women, and how doctors upheld social values. In doing so, it explores how and why doctors resisted the entrance of women into the medical profession, building on themes covered in earlier lectures/seminars.

Questions

- How did medical ideas about the female body uphold social attitudes to women?
- To what extent did medical thought circumscribe educational and employment opportunities for women?
- What strategies did women employ in their fight to become doctors?
- Account for doctors' resistance to women entering the medical profession.

Key Texts

Barbara Harrison, "Women and Health", in Purvis (ed.), *Women's History* (1995)
 J. L'Esperance, "Doctors and Women in Nineteenth Century Society", Woodward & Richards (eds), *Health Care and Popular Medicine in Nineteenth Century England* (1977)
 Jane Lewis, *Politics of Motherhood* (1980)
 Ornella Moscucci, *The Science of Woman* (1990)

Documents

- a) Walter Johnson, *Morbid Emotions of Women*, in Jalland & Hooper (eds), *Women from Birth to Death* (1986), 10-12
- b) Samuel Mason, *The Philosophy of Female Health*, in Jalland & Hooper (eds), *Women from Birth to Death* (1986), 21
- c) E. J. Tilt, *Elements of Health and Principle of Female Hygiene*, in Jalland & Hooper (eds), *Women from Birth to Death* (1986), 100
- d) "The Passions", in Taylor and Shuttleworth (eds), *Embodied Selves* (1998), 169-70
- e) Isaac Baker Brown, "Irritation and Hypertrophy of the Clitoris", in Roberts et al, *The Campaigners: Women and Sexuality* (1994)
- f) Allbut Clifford, "Gynaecological Tyranny", in Taylor and Shuttleworth (eds), *Embodied Selves* (1998), 206-8
- g) Sophia Jex-Blake, "Medical Women", in Jalland & Hooper (eds), *Women from Birth to Death* (1986), 45-46

You might also look at: William Action, *The Functions and Disorders of the Reproductive Organs* (1857), Havelock Ellis, *Man and Woman*, and Edward Carpenter, *Homogenic Love* in Guy (ed.),

The Victorian Age: An Anthology of Sources and Documents (1998), and selections from Hellerstein, Hume & Offen (eds), *Victorian Women*

Reading

WOMEN AND MEDICINE

- Alison Bashford, *Purity and Pollution: Gender, embodiment, and Victorian medicine* (1998)
Miriam Bailin, *The Sickroom in Victorian Fiction* (1994)
Marina Benjamin (ed.), *Science and Sensibility: Gender and Scientific Enquiry* (1991)
Lucy Bland, *Banishing the Beast*
V. Bullough & M. Voght, "Women, Menstruation and Nineteenth Century Medicine", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1973) [PHOTOCOPY]
W. Bynum & R. Porter (eds), *William Hunter and the 18th-century Medical World* (1985)
Jill Conway, "Stereotypes of Femininity", *Victorian Studies* (1970/1)
Russell Davis, *Secret Sin: Sex, Violence and Society in Carmarthenshire* (1996)
A. Davin, "Imperialism and Motherhood", *History Workshop Journal* (1978)
Anne Digby, *Making a Medical Living* (1994)
Anne Digby, *Evolution of General Practice*
Anne Digby, "Women's Biological Straightjacket", in Mendus & Rendall (eds), *Sexuality and Subordination* (1989)
Anne Digby & John Stewart (eds), *Gender, Health and Welfare* (1996)
Deborah Dwork, *War is good for babies and other young children* (1987)
Carol Dyhouse, "Working Class Mothers and Infant Mortality", *Journal of Social History* (1978)
J. L'Esperance, "Doctors and Women in Nineteenth Century Society", in Woodward & Richards (eds), *Health Care and Popular Medicine in Nineteenth Century England* (1977)
B. Ehrenreich, *For Her Own Good: 150 Years of the Experts' Advice to Women* (1979)
K. Figlio, "Chlorosis and Chronic Disease in Nineteenth Century Britain", *Social History* (1978)
Kate Fisher, "The delivery of birth control advice", in Bornat, Perks, Thompson and Walmsley (eds), *Oral History, Health and Welfare* (2000)
Kate Fisher, "Clearing up Misconceptions", *Welsh History Review* (1998)
Lesley Hall, "Not a domestic utensil but a woman and a citizen", in Lawrence & Mayer (eds), *Regenerating England* (2000)
Lesley Hall, *Sex, Gender and Social Change* (2000)
B. Harrison, "Women's Health and the Women's Movement", in Webster (ed.), *Biology, Medicine and Society* (1981)
Clare Holdsworth, "Women's work and family health", *Continuity and Change* (1997)
Susan Kent, *Sex and Suffrage in Britain* (1990)
P. Knight, "Women and Abortion", *History Workshop* (1977)
Joyce Leeson & Judith Gray, *Women and Medicine* (1978)
Levine-Clark, "What made Working-Class Women Sick in Early Victorian London", *Women's History* (2002)
Jane Lewis, *Women in England* (1984)
Irvine Loudon, *Death in Childbirth*
Lara Marks, "Mothers, Babies and Hospitals", in Fildes, Marks & Marland (eds), *Women And Children First* (1992)
Lara Marks, "Medical Care for Pauper Mothers", *Economic History Review* (1993)
Michael O'Dowd (ed.), *A History of Medications for Women* (2001)
Ann Oakley, *The Captured Womb* (1984)
Shelia Rowbotham, *Hidden from History* (1977)
Cynthia Russett, *Sexual Science* (1989)
Elaine Showalter, "Victorian Women and Insanity", *Victorian Studies* (1979)
Carol Smart (ed.), *Regulating Womanhood* (1992)
Lisa Smith, "Reassessing the Role of the Family: Women's Medical Care in Eighteenth Century England", *Social History of Medicine* (2003)

M. Spongberg, *Feminizing Venereal Disease* (1996)
Nancy M Theriot, "Negotiating Illness", *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* (2001)
Etienne Van De Walle, "Flowers and Fruits: Two Thousand Years of Menstrual Regulation", *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* (1997)
P. Vertinsky, *The Eternally Wounded Woman* (1990)
Alison Winter, "Harriet Martineau and the Reform of the Invalid in Victorian England", *Historical Journal* (1995)
Jane Wood, *Passion and Pathology* (2001)

WOMEN IN MEDICINE

E. M. Bell, *Storming the Citadel: The Rise of the Woman Doctor* (1953)
Catriona Blake, *The Charge of the Parasols* (1989)
Thomas N. Bonner, *To the Ends of the Earth* (1992)
Joan Burstyn, *Victorian Education and the Ideal of Womanhood* (1980)
Anne Digby, *The Evolution of British General Practice* (1999)
Jean Donnison, *Midwives and Medical Men* (1988)
Carol Dyhouse, *No distinction of Sex?* (1995)
Carol Dyhouse, "Women Students and the London Medical Schools", *Gender and History* (1998)
Carol Dyhouse, "Driving Ambitions", *Women's History Review* (1997)
Thomas Forbes, "The Regulation of English Midwives", *Medical History* (1971) [PHOTOCOPY]
James Garner, "The Great Experiment: The Admission of Women Students to St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, 1916-1925", *Medical History* (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]
Ellen Jordan, "The Great Principle of English Fair-Play", *Women's History Review* (1997)
Tania McIntosh, "Profession, Skill or Domestic Duty", *Social History of Medicine* (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]
Shirley Roberts, *Sophia Jex-Blake* (1993)
Ellen Ross, *Love and Toil* (1993)
Margaret Stacey, *The Sociology of Health and Healing* (1993)
Steve Sturdy (ed.), *Medicine, Health and the Public Sphere* (2002)
Janet Watson, "War in the Wards", *Journal of British Studies* (2002)
Ann Witz, *Professions and Patriarchy* (1992)

Web Resources

Florence Nightingale letters: <http://clendening.kumc.edu/dc/fn/floalpha.html>
Florence Nightingale: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/discovery/medicine/nightingale-myth1.shtml>
Florence Nightingale: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/bypeople/nightingale.shtml>
Women and medicine: <http://homepages.primexplus.com/~lesleyah/>
Victorian womanhood: http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/lj/victorian_britainlj/idealwomen_01.shtml
Victorians uncovered: <http://www.channel4.com/plus/victorians/>
Venereal Disease: <http://www.geocities.com/historicom/VD.htm>
Nursing Record: <http://www.rcn.org.uk/resources/historyofnursing/historicaljournals.php>

[Christmas Recess]

SEMESTER TWO

Week 1. Lecture and Documents: Against Medicine

Outline

This class is focusing on three particular movements - bodysnatching; anti-vaccination, and antivivisection – examines the opposition generated by medical ideas and practices. In doing so, the class aims to show that medicine did not go uncontested and was often at the centre of social and political conflict.

Questions

- How did opposition to medical practices reflect wider concerns about medicine's position in society?
- What was the significance of the anti-vaccination movement?
- Why did dissection and the 1832 Anatomy Act generate public outrage?
- Why did the Contagious Diseases Acts generate so much opposition?

Key Texts

Roy Porter & Dorothy Porter, "The Politics of Prevention", *Medical History* (1988) [PHOTOCOPY]

Ruth Richardson, *Death, Dissection and the Destitute* (1988)

Stewart Richards, "Vicarious Suffering, Necessary Pain", in Rupke (ed.), *Vivisection in Historical Perspective* (1987) [PHOTOCOPY]

Judith Walkowitz, *Prostitution and Victorian Society* (1980)

Images

Image One



Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine

"Art Thou Dead Friend?". Detail from Cruickshank, "The Seat of Honour and Servility Revisited" - Anne Digby, *Making a Medical Living* (1994), 94

Documents

- a) "Bodies for Dissection", *British Medical Journal* 1 (1943), 74
- b) "Editorial", *Lancet* 1 (1828/9), 818-21
- c) William White, *The Story of a Great Delusion* (London: E. W. Allen, 1885), 590-96
- d) "The Position in Leicester", *Vaccination Inquirer* 4 (1882/3), 80
- e) "Vivisection - A Satire", *Edinburgh Medical Journal* 22 (1876), 90-93
- f) Francis Power Cobb, "Vivisection", *Fortnightly Review* 31 (1882), 88-104

Reading

W. F. Bynum, *Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century* (1994)

Ann Beck, "Issues in the Anti-vaccination Movement", *Medical History* (1960) [PHOTOCOPY]

Ann Clark, "Compliance with Infant Smallpox Vaccination", *Social History of Medicine* (2004)

Nadja Durbach, "'They might as well brand us': Working-class Resistance to Compulsory Vaccination", *Social History of Medicine* (2000)

Nadja Durbach, "Class, Gender and the Conscientious Objector to vaccination", *Journal of British Studies* (2002)

M. Durey, "Bodysnatchers and Benthamites", *London Journal* (1976) [PHOTOCOPY]

Mary Fissell, *Patients, Power and the Poor* (1991)

Anne Hardy, "Smallpox in London", *Medical History* (1983) [PHOTOCOPY]

D. Hay et al, *Albion's Fatal Tree* (1977)

Ivan Illich, *Limits to Medicine* (1977)

Hilda Kean, "Feminist and Socialist Responses to Vivisection", *History Workshop* (1995)

R. Lambert, "A Victorian NHS", *Historical Journal* (1962)

Carol Lansbury, "Gynaecology, Pornography and the Anti-Vivisection Movement", *Victorian Studies* (1984/5)

Susan Lawrence, "Anatomy and Address", in Nutton & Porter (eds), *Medical Education in Britain* (1995) [PHOTOCOPY]

R. Macleod, "Law, Medicine and Public Opinion", *Public Law* (1967)

Tim Marshall, *Murdering to Dissect* (1995)

Graham Mooney, "A tissue of most flagrant anomalies", *Medical History* (1997) [PHOTOCOPY]

Miles Ogborn, "Law and Discipline", *Journal of Historical Geography* (1993)

Mark Ozer, "British Vivisection Controversy", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1966) [PHOTOCOPY]

Ruth Richardson, "'Trading Assassins' and the Licensing of Anatomy", in French & Wear (eds), *British Medicine in the Age of Reform* (1991)

A. L. Scott, "Physical Purity Feminism and State Medicine", *Women's History Review* (1999)

L. Stevenson, "Science Down the Drain", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1955) [PHOTOCOPY]

F. B. Smith, "Ethics and Disease in the late-Nineteenth century", *Historical Studies* (1971)

F. B. Smith, "The Contagious Diseases Act Reconsidered", *Social History of Medicine* (1990) [PHOTOCOPY]

Anne Summers, "The Constitution Violated", *History Workshop Journal* (1999)

E. M. Tansey, "MRC and Anti-Vivisection Protest", *Medical History* (1994) [PHOTOCOPY]

Martha Vicinus (ed.), *Suffer and Be Still* (1972)

N. Williams, "The Implementation of Compulsory Health Legislation", *Journal of Historical Geography* (1994)

Web Pages:

Body snatching: <http://www.britarch.ac.uk/ba/ba48/ba48feat.html>

Body snatching: <http://www.channel4.com/science/microsites/A/anatomists/medicine1.html>

Body snatching: <http://www.crimelibrary.com/serial9/burke-hare/>

Body snatching: http://www.studentbmj.com/back_issues/9-bh.htm

BLOCK THREE: ENCOUNTERS WITH MEDICINE II

Week 2. Lecture and Documents: Hospitals and Charity

Outline

Hospitals formed an important centre for medical activity from 1700 onwards. They became a prominent place for doctors, were centres of a burgeoning benevolent economy, and often the location for changes in medical ideas and practices. This class seeks to look at hospitals as charitable and medical institutions, placing their development in the context of changes in philanthropy, in the medical profession, and in medicine.

Questions

- How did charity shape the nature of the hospital?
- Why did the number of hospitals grow so rapidly after 1700?
- To what extent were hospitals social rather than medical institutions before 1900?
- To what extent did doctors' role in the hospital change between 1800 and 1900?
- To what extent were hospitals shunned rather than used?

Key Texts

Lindsay Granshaw, "Rise of the Modern Hospital", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)
F. M. Thomson, "Social control in Victorian England", *English Historical Review* (1981)
Steve Sturdy & Roger Cooter, "Science, Scientific Management, and the Transformation of Medicine in Britain", *History of Science* (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]
Keir Waddington, *Charity and the London Hospitals* (2000)
John Woodward, *To do the sick no harm* (1974)

Documents

- a) "An Appeal for Funds", in Brunton (ed.), *Health, Disease and Society*, 28-31
- b) "An Appeal", in Joan Lane, *The Makings of the English Patient* (2000), 136
- c) Hereford Infirmary, *Rules and Orders of the Hereford Infirmary* (1825), 8-13
- d) "First Subscribers to Northampton Infirmary", in Joan Lane, *The Makings of the English Patient* (2000), 118-120
- e) Letter for Admission, Hospital for Sick Children

Reading

Ann Borsay, "Cash and Conscience: Financing the General Hospital at Bath", *Social History of Medicine* (1991) [PHOTOCOPY]
Anne Borsay, "A Middle Class in the Making", *Social History* (1999)
Ann Borsay, "Persons of Honour and Reputation": The Voluntary Hospital in the Age of Corruption", *Medical History* (1991) [PHOTOCOPY]
W. F. Bynum, "Medical Philanthropy after 1850", in Bynum & Porter (ed.), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine*, ii (1997)
W. Bynum & R. Porter (eds), *William Hunter and the 18th-century Medical World* (1985)
Sandra Cavallo, "Motivations of benefactors", in Barry & Jones (eds), *Medicine and charity before the welfare state* (1991)
S. Cherry, "Change and Continuity in the Cottage Hospital", *Medical History* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]
S. Cherry, "Accountability, Entitlement & Control", *Social History of Medicine* (1996) [PHOTOCOPY]
T. Davis, "Health and Hospitals", in Griffiths (ed.), *The City of Swansea* (1990)
S. De Renzi, "Politics of Health", in Peter Elmer (ed.), *The Healing Arts* (2004)
Michel Foucault, *The Birth of the Clinic* (1994)
Gorsky, Mohan and Powell, "British Voluntary Hospitals, 1871-1938", *Journal of Historical Geography* (1999)
Lindsay Granshaw, "'Fame and Fortune by Bricks and Mortar': Medical Profession and Specialist Hospitals in Britain", in Granshaw & Porter (eds), *Hospital in History* (1989)
Lindsay Granshaw & Roy Porter (eds), *The Hospital in History* (1989)
Alan Kidd, "Philanthropy and the 'social history paradigm'", *Social History* (1996)
Joan Lane, *The Makings of the English Patient* (2000), 118-36
Susan Lawrence, *Charitable Knowledge*
Hilary Marland, "Lay and Medical Conceptions of Medical Charity", in Barry & Jones (eds), *Medicine and Charity before the Welfare State*
M. Jeanne Peterson, *The Medical Profession in Mid-Victorian London* (1978)
Guenter Risse, *Mending Bodies, Saving Souls* (1999)

F. B. Smith, *The People's Health* (1979)
Rosemary Stevens, *Medical Practice in Modern England* (1966)
Steve Sturdy (ed.), *Medicine, Health and the Public Sphere* (2002)
Steven Thompson, "Hospital Provision in Edwardian Pontypridd", *Llafur* (2003)
Steven Thompson, "To Relieve the Suffering of Humanity", *Social History of Medicine* (2003)
Ivan Waddington, "Role of the Hospital", *Sociology* (1973)
Keir Waddington, "'Grasping gratitude", in Daunton (ed.), *Charity, self-interest and welfare in the English past* (1996)

PATIENTS AND ABUSE

Amanda Berry, "Community sponsorship and the hospital patient in late-eighteenth England", in Horden & Smith (eds), *Locus of care* (1998)
H. Hart, "Some notes on the sponsoring of patients", *Medical History* (1980) [PHOTOCOPY]
N. Jewson, "Medical Knowledge and the Patronage System", *Sociology* (1974)
G. Mooney, A. Tanner & B. Luckin, "Patient pathways: solving the problems of institutional mortality in London during the late-nineteenth century", *Social History of Medicine* (1999) [PHOTOCOPY]
Keir Waddington, "Unsuitable Cases", *Medical History* (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]

INSTITUTIONS

Ann Borsay, *Medicine and charity in Georgian Bath*
T. Davies, *Deeds not words: A History of the Swansea General and Eye Hospital* (1988)
Neil Evans, "'The First Charity in Wales': Cardiff Infirmary and South Wales Society", *Welsh History Review* (1978/9)
Foss, *St Andrew's Hospital, Northampton* (1989)
J. Gross, "Hospitals in Merthyr", *Merthyr Historian* (1978)
Joan Lane, *Worcester Infirmary in the eighteenth century* (1992)
Fiona Macdonald, "The Infirmary of Glasgow's Town Hospital", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1999) [PHOTOCOPY]
Thomas McInnes, *St. Thomas's Hospital* (1963)

ARCHITECTURE

A. King (ed.), *Buildings and Society* (1980)
Harriet Richardson (ed.), *English Hospitals 1660-1948* (1998)
Christine Stevenson, *Medicine and Magnificence* (2000)
Jeremy Taylor, *Hospital and Asylum Architecture* (1991)

Web Resources

Poems on Hospital life, <http://www.victorianweb.org/authors/henley/inhospital/contents.html>

Week 3. Lecture and Seminar: General Practice

Outline

This class examines what happened in general practice, how patients were treated, and how general practice was viewed from the 1850s onwards.

Questions

- Who went into general practice?
- Why were general practitioners so anxious about competition?
- How did the nature of general practice change between 1800 and 1950?
- How did general practitioners treat their patients?

Key Texts

Anne Digby, *Making a Medical Living* (1994)

Anne Digby, *The Evolution of British General Practice* (1999)

Irvine Loudon, *Medical Care and the General Practitioner* (1986)

Reading

Michael Bevan, "Family and Vocation", in Bornat, Perks, Thompson and Walmsley (eds), *Oral History, Health and Welfare* (2000)

M. A. Crowther & B. White, "Medicine, Property and the Law", *Historical Journal* (1988)

Cule (ed), *Wales and Medicine*

Anne Digby & Nick Bosanquet, "Doctors and Patients in the an Era of National Health Insurance", *Economic History Review* (1988)

B. Gilbert, *The Evolution of National Insurance in Great Britain* (1966)

Ian Inkster, "Marginal Men", in Woodward & Richards (eds), *Health Care and Popular Medicine in Nineteenth Century England* (1977)

N. Jewson, "Medical Knowledge and the Patronage System", *Sociology* (1974)

Joan Lane, *The Makings of the English Patient* (2000)

C. Lawrence, "Incommunicable Knowledge", *Journal of Contemporary History* (1985)

Irvine Loudon, "The Nature of Provincial Medical Practice", *Medical History* (1985) [PHOTOCOPY]

Irvine Loudon, "Medical Practitioners", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)

Irvine Loudon, "The Concept of the Family Doctor", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1984)

M. Jeanne Peterson, *The Medical Profession in Mid-Victorian London* (1978)

Roy Porter (ed.), *Patients and Practitioners*

Steve Sturdy (ed.), *Medicine, Health and the Public Sphere* (2002)

Steven Thompson, "A Proletarian Public Sphere", in Borsay (ed.), *Medicine in Wales* (2003)

Ivan Waddington, *The Medical Profession in the Industrial Revolution* (1984)

NOTE: you should also look at the literature on professionalisation and medical reform.

Week 4. Lecture and Documents: Disease and Environment

This class investigates the extent of the public health problems facing nineteenth century society. In doing so, it looks at the impact of urbanisation and urban conditions before exploring how doctors and society sought to understand epidemic disease.

Questions

- What were the public-health problems facing Georgian and Victorian society?
- How did Victorian understanding of infectious disease change?
- To what extent did an understanding of infectious disease shape the development of the public health movement?
- To what extent were ideas about infectious disease socially constructed?

Key Texts

Ann Hardy, *Epidemic Streets* (1993)

Christopher Hamlin, "Providence and Putrefaction", *Victorian Studies* (1985)

Christopher Hamlin, "Predisposing Causes and Public Health", *Social History of Medicine* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]

Anthony Wohl, *Endangered Lives* (1983)

Documents

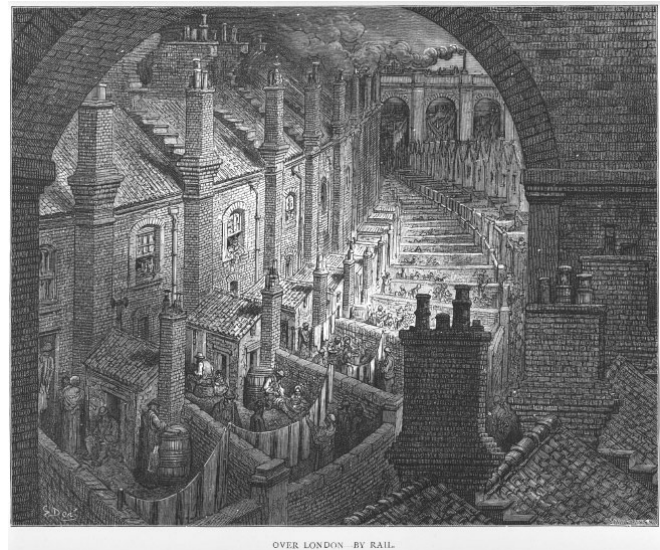
a) "Cholera Gossip", in Hodgkinson (ed), *Public Health in the Victorian Age*

- b) Edwin Chadwick, *Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population*, in M. Flinn (ed.) (1965), 422-24
- c) "Neglected Health", in Hodgkinson (ed), *Public Health in the Victorian Age*
- d) Williams Lee, *Report to the General Board of Health on a preliminary inquiry into the sewerage, drainage etc... of the borough of Knighton* (1849)
- e) Henry Mayhew, "A Visit to the Cholera Districts of Bermondsey", in Brunton (ed.), *Health, Disease and Society*, 141-3

Image One



Image Three



For Images see:

Image One: "Deaths Dispensary", *Fun Magazine* 18 August 1866

Image Two: "over London", Dore

Reading

E. Handy, "Dust piles and damp pavements", in Christ and Jordan (eds), *Victorian Literature and Victorian Visual Imaginations* (1995)

E. H. Ackerknetch, "Anticontagionism", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1948) [PHOTOCOPY]

R. Aronowitz, *Making Sense of Illness* (1999)

Alison Bashford, *Contagion* (2001)

Peter Baldwin, *Contagion and the State*

Edwin Chadwick, *Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population*, M. Flinn ed. (1965)

Tina Young Choi, "Writing the Victorian City: Discourses of Risk, Connection and Inevitability", *Victorian Studies* (2001)

H. Dyos, "The Slums of Victorian London", *Victorian Studies* (1969)

H. Dyos & Wolf, *The Victorian City* (1973) essays by Reeder and Wolf

Caroline Hannaway, "Environment and Miasmata", in W. F. Bynum and Roy Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine* ii (1994)

Anne Hardy, "On the Cusp: Epidemiology and Bacteriology at the Local Government Board", *Medical History* (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]

M. Gaskell (ed.), *Slums* (1990)

Johansen et al, *Cholera, Chloroform and the Science of Medicine: The Life of John Snow* (2003)

Lowy (ed.), *Heredity and Infection*

Bill Luckin, "The Final Catastrophe – Cholera in London", *Medical History* (1977) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Bill Luckin & Graham Mooney, "Urban History and Historical Epidemiology", *Urban History* (1997)
 Thomas McKeown, *The Modern Rise of Population* (1976)
 Alan Mayne, *The Imagined Slum* (1993)
 Alan Mayne, "Representing the Slum", *Urban History* (1990)
 Nancy Metz, "Discovery a World of Suffering", *Nineteenth Century Contexts* (1991)
 Margaret Pelling, "Contagion/Germ Theory/Specificity", in W. F. Bynum and Roy Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine* ii (1994)
 John Pickstone, "Dearth, Dirt and Fever Epidemics", in Ranger & Slack (eds), *Epidemics and Ideas* (1992)
 Dorothy Porter, *Health, Civilisation and the State* (1999)
 Tom Ridd, "The Health of a Town: Swansea in the 1840s", *Glamorgan Historian* (1963)
 F. B. Smith, *The People's Health* (1979)
 Nancy Tomes, "The Private Side of Public Health: Sanitary Science, Domestic Hygiene, and the Germ Theory", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1990) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Anthony Wohl, *The Eternal Slum* (1977)
 J. Yelling, *Slums and Redevelopment* (1982)

CHOLERA

Asa Briggs, "Cholera and Society in the Nineteenth-Century", *Past & Present* (1961)
 K. J. Dodds, "Cholera, Local Politics and Public Health", *Local Historian* (1991)
 Geoff Gill, "Cholera and the Fight for Public Health Reform", *Historian* (2000)
 Anne Hardy, "Cholera, Quarantine and the English Prevention System", *Medical History* (1993) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Johansen et al, *Cholera, Chloroform and the Science of Medicine: The Life of John Snow* (2003)
 G. P. Jones, "Cholera in Wales", *National Library of Wales Journal* (1957-8)
 R. Morris, *Cholera, 1832* (1976)
 Margaret Pelling, *Cholera, Fever and English Medicine, 1825-1865* (1978)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

John Eyler, "Scarlet Fever and Confinement", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1987) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Anne Hardy, "Smallpox in London", *Medical History* (1983) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Anne Hardy, "Urban Famine or Urban Crisis", in Morris & Rodger (eds), *The Victorian City* (1993)
 John Pickstone, "Dearth, Dirt and Fever Epidemics", in Ranger & Slack (eds), *Epidemics and Ideas* (1992)

Web Resources

London Mortality Statistics 1850-1900: <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/london/mortality.html>
 Childhood Mortality: <http://www.gober.net/victorian/reports/chldhood.html>
 "Changing Geography of health": <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/gbhgis/sampler3/sampler3.htm>
 1866 Cholera Outbreak: <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/gbhgis/sampler4/sampler4.htm#cholera>
 London Typhus deaths: <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/gbhgis/sampler4/sampler4.htm#typhus>
 Chronology of public health: <http://www.chronology.ndo.co.uk/chrono.htm>
 Cholera and John Snow: <http://www.ph.ucla.edu/epi/snow.html>
 City as Hero: <http://www.gober.net/victorian/reports/health.html>

Week 5. Reading Week

BLOCK FOUR: MEDICINE AND THE STATE

Week 6. Lecture and Documents: The Public's Health

Outline

Building on "Epidemics and Ideas", this class discusses how these ideas were applied to policy and looks at the nature of the public health movement. In doing so, it seeks to raise questions about the traditional historiography to examine the nature of the public health movement at a local and national level.

Questions

- To what extent were doctors able to shape public-health provision?
- Was a fear of cholera the major force in moves to create a public health system?
- How valid is the idea that the Victorian public-health movement evolved from a broad concern with environmental concerns to a narrow focus on the individual?
- How successful were public health measures at combating epidemic disease?

Key Texts

Elizabeth Fee and Dorothy Porter, "Public Health", in Andrew Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)

Anne Hardy, *Epidemic Streets* (1993)

Christopher Hamlin, "'Muddling in Bubbledom': On the Enormity of Large Sanitary Improvements", *Victorian Studies* (1988/9)

Simon Szreter, "Importance of Social Intervention", *Social History of Medicine* (1988) [PHOTOCOPY]

Anthony Wohl, *Endangered Lives* (1983)

Documents:

a) "The Board of Health", *Times* 22 Oct. 1856, p. 7.

b) Medical Officers of Health Report, Cardiff, 1884

c) John Simon, *English Sanitary Institutions* (London: John Murray, 1897), 463-65

d) *Annual Report of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, 1900/1*, 72-74.

Reading

[NOTE: also see reading for Week 5]

Alison Bashford, *Contagion* (2001)

Peter Baldwin, *Contagion and the State*

Francis Bell & Robert Millward, "Public Health Expenditure", *Continuity and Change* (1998)

Brayshay & Pointon, "Local Politics and Public Health", *Medical History* (1983) [PHOTOCOPY]

C. Fraser Brockington, *Public Health in the Nineteenth Century* (1965)

J. Eyler, "The Sick Poor and the State", in Rosenberg & Golden (eds), *Framing Disease* (1992)

Raymond Grant, "The Struggle for Public Health", *Welsh History Review* (1989)

R. Gutchen, "Local Improvements and Centralisation", *Historical Journal* (1961)

Ieuan Gwynedd Jones, *Health, Wealth and Politics* (1979)

Ieuan Gwynedd Jones, *Mid-Victorian Wales* (1992)

Christopher Hamlin, *Public Health and Social Justice* (1998)

Anne Hardy, "On the Cusp: Epidemiology and Bacteriology at the Local Government Board", *Medical History* (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]

E. P. Hennock, "Urban Sanitary Reform", *Economic History Review* (1957)

E. P. Hennock, "The Urban Sanitary Movement", *Continuity and Change* (2000)

D. James, "Genesis of Sanitary Reform in Cardiff", *Welsh History Review* (1982/3)
 Johansen et al, *Cholera, Chloroform and the Science of Medicine: The Life of John Snow* (2003)
 Jane Lewis, "State and the delivery of health care services", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society*
 Bill Luckin & G. Mooney, "Urban History and Historical Epidemiology", *Urban History* (1997)
 Roy Macleod, "The Frustration of State Medicine", *Medical History* (1967) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Graham Mooney, "Professionalisation in Public Health", *Social History of Medicine* (1997) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Graham Mooney, "Did London pass the 'sanitary test'", *Journal of Historical Geography* (1994)
 S. Novak, "Professionalisation and Bureaucracy: English Doctors and the Victorian Public Health Administration", *Journal of Social History* (1973)
 Dorothy Porter, *Health, Civilisation and the State* (1999)
 John Pritchard, "Water Supply in Welsh Towns", *Welsh History Review* (2002)
 O. Roberts, "The Politics of health and the origins of Liverpool's Lake Vyrnwy water scheme", *Welsh Historical Review* (2000)
 Rita Sharp, "Sanitation and Public Health in a Rural Community", *Local Historian* (1991)
 J. Sheail, "Town Wastes", *Urban History* (1996)
 Sheard and Power (eds), *Body and the City* (2000)
 Sally Sheard, "Profit is a dirty word: The Development of Public Baths and Wash-houses", *Social History of Medicine* (2000) [PHOTOCOPY]
 M. Sigsworth, "The Public's View of Public Health", *Urban History* (1994)
 Steve Sturdy (ed.), *Medicine, Health and the Public Sphere* (2002)
 David Sutherland, "A monument to defective administration? The London commissioners of sewers", *Urban History* (1999)
 Simon Szreter, "Economic Growth, Disruption and Deprivation", *Population and Development Review* (1997)
 R. D. Till, "Public Health and the Community", *Welsh History Review* (1971)
 Sandra Tomkins, "The Failure of Expertise and Public Health during the Flu Epidemic", *Social History of Medicine* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Perry Williams, "The Laws of Health", in Benjamin (ed.), *Science and Sensibility* (1991)
 Michael Worboys, *Spreading Germs* (2000)

Web Resources

London Mortality Statistics 1850-1900: <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/london/mortality.html>
 1866 Cholera Outbreak: <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/gbhgis/sampler4/sampler4.htm#cholera>
 London Typhus deaths: <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/gbhgis/sampler4/sampler4.htm#typhus>
 Chronology of public health: <http://www.chronology.ndo.co.uk/chrono.htm>
 Cholera and John Snow: <http://www.ph.ucla.edu/epi/snow.html>
 City as Hero: <http://www.gober.net/victorian/reports/health.html>

Week 7. Lecture and Documents: Eugenics and Degeneration

Outline

This class looks at the eugenics movement, its origins, nature and impact to assess the popularity of eugenicist ideas and the extent to which they influenced health policy. In doing so, it covers fears of degeneration, concerns about mental deficiency, and debates over birth control, maternal welfare, and sterilisation.

Questions

- What was the eugenics movement and what were its origins?
- How influential were ideas about degeneration?
- How important was the eugenics movement in shaping healthcare between 1880 and 1914?

Key Texts

R. A. Soloway, *Demography and Degeneration* (1990)

Dorothy Porter, "Enemies of Race", *Victorian Studies* (1991)

John Welshman, "Eugenics and Public Health in Britain, 1900-40", *Urban History* (1997)

Documents:

a) Edwin Ray Lankester, *Degeneration* in Ledger and Luckhurst (eds), *The Fin de Siecle* (2000)

b) Francis Galton, "Heredity Talent and Character", *Macmillan Magazine* (1865), 318-27

c) Francis Galton, "Eugenics", in Ledger and Luckhurst (eds), *The Fin de Siecle* (2000)

d) Karl Pearson, *National Life from the Standpoint of Science* in Ledger and Luckhurst (eds), *The Fin de Siecle* (2000)

e) H. G. Well, *The Time Machine*, extract in Jay and Neve (eds), *1900* (1999), 3-6

f) Karl Pearson, "National Life", in Jay and Neve (eds), *1900* (1999), 37-41

g) Jack London, *People of the Abyss*, extract in Jay and Neve (eds), *1900* (1999), 254-5

Reading

Ann Allen, "Feminism and Eugenics", *German Studies Review* (2000)

Carolyn Burdett, "The Hidden Romance of Sexual Science", in Bland & Doan (eds), *Sexology in Culture* (1998)

Deborah Cohen, "Private Lives in Public Spaces: Marie Stopes, the Mother's Clinics and the Practice of Contraception", *History Workshop Journal* (1993)

A. Davin, "Imperialism and Motherhood", *History Workshop Journal* (1978)

Ian Dowbiggin, "A Prey on Normal People: Millard and the Euthanasia", *Journal of Contemporary History* (2001)

Michael Freeden, "Eugenics and Ideology", *Historical Journal* (1979)

Michael Freeden, "Eugenics and Progressive Thought", *Historical Journal* (1983)

Julie Grier, "Eugenics and Birth Control", *Social History of Medicine* (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]

Anne Hardy, *Health and Medicine in Britain since 1860*

Lesley Hoggart, "The Campaign for Birth Control", in Digby & Stewart (eds), *Gender, Health and Welfare* (1996)

Greta Jones, "Eugenics and Social Policy", *Historical Journal* (1982)

Greta Jones, "'Unhealthy areas', town planning and eugenics", *Planning Perspectives* (1988)

Greta Jones, "Women and Eugenics", *Annals of Science* (1995) [PHOTOCOPY]

Daniel Kevles, *In the Name of Eugenics* (1986)

Anne Kerr, *Genetic Politics* (2002)

D. King and R. Hansen, 'Experts at work: state autonomy, social learning, and eugenic sterilisation in 1930's Britain', *British Journal of Political Science* 29 (1999)

Jane Lewis, *Politics of Motherhood* (1980)

D. A. MacKenzie, *Statistics in Britain, 1865-1930: the social construction of scientific knowledge* (Edinburgh, 1981)

John Macnicol, "Voluntary Sterilisation Campaign", in Fout (ed.), *Forbidden History* (1992)

Dorothy Middleton, *Sir Francis Galton 1822-1911* (1982)

Robert Nye, "Rise and Fall of the Eugenics Empire", *Historical Journal* (1993)

Daniel Pick, *Faces of Degeneration* (1989)

Robert Peel (ed.), *Essays in the History of Eugenics* (1998)

Robert Peel (ed.), *Marie Stopes, eugenics and the English birth control movement* (1996)

David Pomfret, "The city of evil and the great outdoors: The Modern Health Movement and the Urban Young, 1918-1940", *Urban History* (2001)

Lyn Pykett (ed.), *Reading Fin de Siecle Fiction* (1996)

Nikolas Rose, *The Psychological Complex* (1985)

A. Richardson, *Love and Eugenics* (2003)
 George Robb, "The Way of the Flesh", *Journal of the History of Sexuality* (1996)
 Andrew Scull, *Decarceration* (1984)
 Geoffrey R. Searle, *The Quest for National Efficiency* (1971)
 Harvey Simmons, "Explaining Social Policy: The English Mental Deficiency Act", *Journal of Social History* (1978)
 R. A. Soloway, "Eugenics and Pro-natalism", in John Flout (ed.), *Forbidden History*
 R. A. Soloway, "The 'Perfect Contraceptive'", *Journal of Contemporary History* (1995)
 R. A. Soloway, "Counting the Degenerates", *Journal of Contemporary History* (1982)
 Taylor and Shuttlesworth (eds), *Embodied Selves* (1998)
 Mathew Thomson, "Constituting Citizenship", in Lawrence and Anna-K Mayer (eds), *Regenerating England* (2000)
 Mathew Thomson, *The Problem of Mental Deficiency* (1998)
 Mathew Thomson, "Sterilisation, Segregation & Community Care", *History of Psychiatry* (1992)
 W. Voigt, "The garden city as a eugenic utopia", *Planning Perspectives* (1989)
 Jay Winter, "Military Fitness and Civilian Health in Britain during the First World War" *Journal of Contemporary History* (1980)

Web Resources

History of Eugenics: <http://www.vector.cshl.org/eugenics>

[Easter Recess]

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| <h4>Week 8. Lecture and Seminar: Race and Medicine</h4> |
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Outline

Throughout the nineteenth century, virtually all British commentators agreed as to the inherent biological and cultural inferiority of non-European peoples. However, there was no uniform voice and ideas about biology and race were shaped by political and academic concerns. This class examines the relationship between race, medicine and empire to look at the position doctors played in polemic and policy-making.

Questions

- How did doctors shape ideas about race and empire?
- To what extent were medical views of race socially constructed?
- Did different ethnic groups have different medical problems?
- To what extent did medical ideas of race shape responses to ethnic groups?

Key Texts

Ernst & Harris (eds), *Race, Science and Medicine* (1999)
 Helen Jones, *Health and Society in Twentieth-century Britain* (1994)

Reading

Warwick Anderson, "Immunities of Empire", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1996)
 David Arnold, "Medicine and Colonialism", in Bynum & Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine*
 David Arnold, *Colonizing the body* (1993)
 David Arnold, "Cholera and Colonialism in British India", *Past and Present* (1986)
 H. F. Augstein (ed.), *Race: The Origins of an Idea* (1996)

Elazar Barkan, *The Retreat of Scientific Racism* (1992)
 Robert Bernasconi and Tommy L. Lott (ed.), *The idea of race* (2000)
 Robert Bernasconi (ed.), *Race* (2003)
 Andrew Cunningham and B. Andrews (eds), *Western medicine as contested knowledge* (1997)
 H. Deacon, "Racial Segregation and Medical Discourse In Nineteenth-Century Cape Town", *Journal of Southern African Studies* (1996) [JSTOR]
 Frank Dikötter, "The Discourse of Race and the Medicalization of Public and Private Space in Modern China (1895-1949)", *History of Science* (1991)
 Raymond Dummett, "The Campaign against Malaria", *African Historical Studies* (1968)
 K. Flint, "Competition, Race, and Professionalization", *Social History of Medicine* (2001)
 Mark Harrison, "Tropical Medicine in Nineteenth-Century India", *British Journal for the History of Science* (1992) [JSTOR]
 Mark Harrison, "Disease, Climate, And Racial Difference in India", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (1996)
 Colin Holmes (ed.), *Immigrants and minorities in British society* (1978)
 Roger Jeffery, *The politics of health in India* (1988)
 Richard Keller, "Madness and Colonization", *Journal of Social History* (2001)
 Carol MacCormack, "Medicine and Anthropology", in Bynum & Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine*
 Kenan Malik, *The Meaning of Race* (1996)
 Lara Marks, "Dear Old Mother Levy's", *Social History of Medicine* (1990)
 Lara Marks, "Luckless waifs and strays of humanity", *Twentieth Century British History* (1992)
 Roy MacLeod and Milton Lewis (eds), *Disease, medicine, and empire* (1988)
 Roy MacLeod, *Osiris* Annual (2000) also available at:
http://infotrac.galegroup.com/itw/infomark/46/453/52331366w4/purl=rc20_EAIM_0__Osiris_2000_0101&dyn=6ljn_c_Osiris_20000101?sw_aep=ucw_itc
 James Mills, *Cannabis Britannica* (2003)
 Milton Roemer, "Internationalism in Medicine and Public Health", in Bynum & Porter (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine*
 H. Soff, "Sleeping Sickness in the Lake Victoria region", *African Historical Studies* (1969)
 Nancy Stepan, *The Idea of Race in Science* (1982)
 Taylor and Shuttlesworth (eds), *Embodied Selves* (1998)
 Andrew Wear, "Medicine and Health in the age of European colonialism", in Peter Elmer (ed.), *The Healing Arts* (2004)
 S. West (ed.), *Victorians and Race* (1996)

Week 9. Workshop: State Medicine 1900-1939

Outline

In focusing on the period 1900 to 1948, this workshop seeks to develop an understanding of the growing role of the state in healthcare, the reasons behind its actions, and the extent to which state health services developed. There are no set questions, as the idea is to provide a student-led workshop whereby particular themes are explored by looking at one or more areas where the state sought to intervene.

The class will be divided into groups (approx 5 students in each) and each group will be expected to prepare a short (5 mins) presentation on a topic selected from the list below.

Key Texts

Anne Hardy, *Health and Medicine in Britain since 1860*
 Helen Jones, *Health and Society in Twentieth-century Britain* (1994)

Jane Lewis, "Providers, Consumers, the State and the Delivery of Health Care", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)

You might also look at

Geoffrey Finlayson, "A Moving Frontier", *Twentieth Century British History* (1990)

Reading

Virginia Berridge, "Doctors and the State: The Changing Role of Medical Expertise in Policy-Making", *Contemporary British History* (1997)

Steven Cherry, *Medical Services and the Hospitals in Britain* (1996)

Anne Digby & John Stewart (eds), *Gender, Health and Welfare* (1996)

Ray Earwicker, "Miner's Medical Services", *Llafur* (1981)

John Eyler, *Sir Arthur Newsholme* (1997)

Derek Fraser, *The Evolution of the British Welfare State* (1984)

Geoffrey Finlayson, *Citizen, State and Social Welfare* (1994)

José Harris, "Political thought and the welfare state 1870-1940", *Past & Present* (1992)

Harris, *Origins of the Welfare State* (2003)

Frank Honigsbaum, *The Division in British Medicine* (1979)

Alan Kidd, "The State and Moral Progress", *Twentieth Century British History* (1987)

Lawrence and Weisz (eds), *Greater than the Parts* (1998)

Jane Lewis, "The Prevention of Diphtheria", *Journal of Social History* (1986)

Dorothy Porter, "Social Medicine and the new Society", *Journal of Historical Sociology* (1996)

M. Powell, "Geography of English Hospital Provision", *Journal of Historical Geography* (1992)

Martin Powell, "An Expanding Service", *Twentieth Century British History* (1997)

Martin Powell, "Municipal public health expenditure in the 1930s", *Urban History* (1995)

Nikolas Rose, *The Psychological Complex* (1985)

Rosemary Stevens, *Medical Practice in Modern England* (1966)

Steve Sturdy (ed.), *Medicine, Health and the Public Sphere* (2002)

S. Tomkins, "The Failure of Expertise", *Social History of Medicine* (1992)

Charles Webster, "Health, Welfare and Unemployment", *Past and Present* (1985)

Charles Webster, "Health or Hungry Thirties?", *History Workshop* (1982)

John Welshman, *Municipal Medicine* (2000)

Noel Whiteside, "Counting the Cost: Sickness and Disability among Working People", *Economic History Review* (1987)

David Williams, "A Healthy Place to Be? The Wrexham Coalfield in the Interwar Period", *Llafur* (1996)

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Cule (ed.), *Wales and Medicine*

Anne Digby, *The Evolution of British General Practice* (1999)

Anne Digby & Nick Bosanquet, "Doctors and Patients in the an Era of National Health Insurance", *Economic History Review* (1988)

B. Gilbert, *The Evolution of National Insurance in Great Britain* (1966)

Frank Honigsbaum, "The Interwar Health Insurance Scheme", *Journal of Social Policy* (1983)

W. Mommsen (ed.), *The Emergence of the Welfare State in Britain and Germany* (1981)

N. Whiteside, "Private agencies for public purposes", *Journal of Social Policy* (1983)

N. Williams, "Implementation of Compulsory Health Legislation", *Journal of Historical Geography* (1994)

HEALTH CENTRES

Abigail Beach, "Potential for Participation", in Lawrence and Anna-K Mayer (eds), *Regenerating England* (2000)

Jane Lewis and Barbara Brookes, "The Peckham Health Centre, "PEP", and the concept of

general practice during the 1930s and 1940s", *Medical History* (1983) [PHOTOCOPY]

INFANT AND CHILD WELFARE

Roger Cooter (ed.), *In the name of the Child* (1992)

Anna Davin, "Imperialism and Motherhood", *History Workshop Journal* (1978)

Deborah Dwork, *War is good for babies and other young children* (1987)

Jo Garcia, Robert Kilpatrick, Martin Richards (eds), *The politics of maternity care* (1990)

Pys Gruffudd, "Science and the Stuff of Life", *Journal of Historical Geography* (2001)

Jane Lewis, *Politics of Motherhood* (1980)

Lara Marks, *Metropolitan Maternity*

Hilary Marland, "A pioneer of infant welfare", *Social History of Medicine* (1993)

Ornella Moscucci, *The Science of Woman* (1990)

E. Peetz, "A maternity service for England and Wales", in Jo Garcia, Robert Kilpatrick, Martin Richards (eds), *The politics of maternity care* (1990)

SCHOOL MEDICINE SERVICE

Bernard Harris, *The Health of the Schoolchild* (1995)

H. Hendrick, "Child Labour, Medical Capital and the School Medical Service", in Roger Cooter (ed.), *In the Name of the Child* (1992)

J. D. Hirst, "A failure 'without parallel': the School Medical Service and the London County Council 1907-1912", *Medical History* (1981) [PHOTOCOPY]

J. D. Hirst, "The Early School Medical Service in Wales", in Borsay (ed.), *Medicine in Wales* (2003)

Alun Tingle, "The School Medical Service in Cardiff" (Phd Thesis, 1980)

TUBERCULOSIS

Linda Bryder, "Wonderlands of Buttercups, Clover and Daises: Tb and the Open School Movement", in Roger Cooter (ed.), *In the Name of the Child* (1992)

Linda Bryder, "King Edward VIII Welsh National Memorial Association and its policy towards tuberculosis", *Welsh History Review* (1996)

Thomas Dormandy, *The White Death* (1999)

P. Gruffudd, "A Crusade against Consumption", *Journal of Historical Geography* (1995)

Neil McFarlane, "Hospitals, Housing and Tuberculosis in Glasgow", *Social History of Medicine* (1989)

F. B. Smith, *The Retreat of Tuberculosis 1850-1950* (1988)

Michael Worboys, "The Sanatorium Treatment", in Pickstone (ed.), *Medical Innovations in Historical Perspective* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]

VENEREAL DISEASE

Lucy Bland, "Cleansing the portals of life", in Langan & Schwartz (eds), *Crises in the British State* (1985)

David Evans, "Tackling the 'Hideous Scourge': The Creation of Venereal Disease Treatment Centres", *Social History of Medicine* (1992) [PHOTOCOPY]

Roger Davidson & Lesley Hall (eds), *Sex, sin and suffering* (2001)

Roger Davison, "Venereal Disease, Sexual Morality and Public Health", *Journal of the History of Sexuality* (1994)

Lesley Hall, *Sex, Gender and Social Change* (2000)

Frank Mort, "Purity, Feminism and the State", in Langan & Schwartz (eds), *Crises in the British State* (1985)

Week 10. Revision: Revision Session

Outline

Provides you with an opportunity to raise questions about the course, topics and documents and to go through sample examination questions.

Make up three examination questions and bring them to the class:

1.

2.

3.

TITLES AVAILABLE IN JSTOR

JSTOR: An archive of electronic journals which currently provides access to more than 200 scholarly titles in over 20 disciplines in the Arts and Sciences. Journals are archived, where possible, back to the first issue, though the most recent years are excluded. The whole database can be searched by keyword and author, and the articles retrieved can be downloaded and printed.

American Historical Review 1895-1999
Economic History Review 1927-1998
Eighteenth-Century Studies 1967-1995
English Historical Review 1886-1997
Historical Journal 1958-1997
History and Theory 1960-1998
History of Education Quarterly 1961-1997
Isis 1913-2001
Journal of British Studies 1961-2002
Journal of Contemporary History 1966-1999
Journal of Economic History 1941-1998
Journal of Interdisciplinary History 1970-1997
Journal of Modern History 1929-1999
Journal of Economic History 1941-1997
Journal of Southern History 1935-1997
Journal of the History of Ideas 1940-1995
Osiris 1936-99
Past and Present 1952-1997
British Journal for the Philosophy of Science 1950-1998

How to Approach a Primary Source

SUMMARY

You should analyse what the source - be it a document or picture - has to “say” and the way in which it is “said”. When doing so, it is best to consider:

- Why was it produced?
- Who produced it?
- What is being said/shown?
- Who was it intended for?

When you have broached these questions you are in a position to say something about what the source tells you about the nature of medicine, disease, health policy, etc. in the time and place in which it originated. Most sources are to some extent ‘biased’ and produced for a particular purpose i.e. a government report, or, an explanation of a particular medical view. However, this does not necessarily invalidate the document. Try to think about what ‘biases’ themselves can tell you about the way in which people saw disease, health, medicine, or social policy. Likewise, very few sources give a ‘complete’ view or tell us everything we need to know about a particular theme or problem. You should not expect a source to tell you everything! Think instead about the particular *kind* of information you would expect (say) a newspaper account, a novel, or a medical text to contain in your period. Sometimes, what a source *doesn’t* say may be as significant as what it *does*. Does the source give you the kind of information you would expect from it?

Questions to consider when reading DOCUMENTS

There are a number of questions to place against any particular document. Some overlap, others will not be relevant for all documents. Nevertheless, awareness of these different questions is a good foundation for approaching a document and writing about a primary source.

- Who was the **author** of the work in question? What was their background, what were their opinions? To what extent does their identity and personal history shed light upon the nature of the source being considered?
- What was the **purpose** of the work in question? What was the author trying to achieve with it?
- Who was the intended **audience** for the work? To what extent was the work orientated towards their viewpoint? Did it aim to reinforce, or to challenge, their preexistent views?
- What **issues** were consciously raised by the work? What, of its content, is of significance? Were these issues ones of great contemporary relevance? Have they remained so, or does a latter-day audience see in the work things never intended by the author? Does that matter? Does it influence our understanding of the work in questions?
- What was the **impact** of the work? Where and amongst whom is it likely to have been circulated? What reactions did it elicit? Was its impact immediate, or did it take longer to be recognised?
- What was the **context** of the work? Where does it come from? How does the piece relate to other texts of the period? Was it representative? innovative? aberrant? Was the work contributing to an existing debate? Can it be best understood in the light of events the time

which are not explicitly mentioned in the work? When was the work produced? Does that date have any significance?

- Look carefully at the **language** used in the work. If there are words or phrases that are unfamiliar, then look them up. What would you say is the style of the work?
- Read the work with a view to identifying any **contradictions** that may be there present. It is often very easy to accept something simply because it appears in print and thus carries a certain authority. But read the work with a critical eye. If it is presenting an argument, consider whether the author has confronted the appropriate counter-arguments, and assess the use of evidence. Does it really support the case?
- What **technical** problems does it pose for the modern reader?

ANALYSING PICTURES AS PRIMARY SOURCES

A similar set of questions can be applied to using visual materials (photographs, paintings, posters, postcards, etc). Here you might consider:

- What clues are in the picture to establish time and place?
- What is happening in the picture?
- What is the significance of the event?
- What can and what cannot be learnt from the picture?
- Why do you think the picture was produced?
- What message is the picture trying to communicate?

Some guidance on writing about primary sources

You are required to write short commentaries on a primary source (written, printed, visual) in the first question of your examination paper. This type of writing demands a rather different approach than that needed for an essay. The extracts from primary sources are designed to assess your ability to comment critically upon source material, whether a text or an object. Each extract will have at least one specific point that should be addressed/analysed, so always consider why a particular passage/image has been chosen. Focus your answer upon what is interesting in this extract. There are a number of pitfalls to avoid:

1. Firstly, do not write a short essay. The document with which you are faced may be from a health manual directed at women, but you are not being asked simply to write an essay about women. Instead, you are being asked to evaluate the value or limitations of the document as a piece of historical evidence.
2. Secondly, do not paraphrase the document. You are required to analyse it, not summarise it
3. Thirdly, do not use the source as the occasion for a potted biography of its author.

The analysis should be just that, an analysis. Use the questions suggested earlier to supply the material with which to write the commentary. This should be broadly broken down to cover context, analysis, and evaluation.

General points to observe:

- Confine your comments as closely as possible to the subject matter of the extract;
- Do not be afraid to display the information you have. Include as much precise information as you can.
- If you need to say something about the source do not spend long churning out pre-packaged information that would have been relevant to any conceivable extract from that source.

- Do not reproduce the extract or repeat information from it as if you were remembering it from elsewhere; to the examiner this looks like padding.
- Be particularly careful to include any cross-references you can think of to other primary sources.
- Be concise in your writing, and watch your timing. Remember you will have just under an hour to analyse and comment on THREE extracts.